Socio-Economic Survey

PERI-URBAN VILLAGE OF IMPHAL

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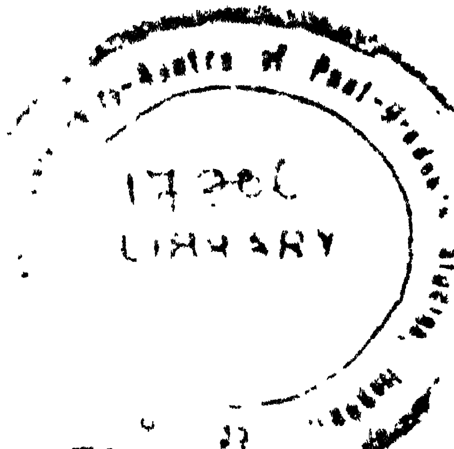
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FOREWORD

The Conference decided to take up socio economic survey of just a portion of Imphal peri-urban area. So far as we know, no Society has made any attempt to take up such a survey work. As most of our members are from the teaching staff and students, field work could be done only on holidays and hence a long time was taken over it. The area that we had selected is the area which is known as Thambalkhong in the eastern portion of Imphal town. Further east is the Muslim village of Khergao and still further south-east is the kabui village, Keikhu. If the survey could have covered these areas, it woulp provide interesting comparison community wise.

The Conference holds the view that harmony in a society can exist when we create an egalitarian society. To create such a society there is to be economic upliftment and the offer of equal opportunities to all. The Government, working in this line have fixed targets and have made plans these thirty years. The reason or reasons of plans going astray may be various, but for our state it is mainly due to insufficient data and information. Creation of the Department of Statistics is of recent years. Survey and collection of information is still inadequate.

To get a socio-economic picture of our society this exercise was undertaken. I hope the following pages will be found interesting and will provide details that could be used as data for future planning. Much more need to be done extensively. The present trend of planning is to plan from the grassroot. This is an attempt made by the Conference. It is hoped that a trend is being created.

M. K. Priyabrata Singh,
President,
The Manipur Cultural Integration Conference.

Palace,
The 7th March, 1978.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Grateful thanks are due to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman Professor of Sociology, Santiniketan, W. Bengal and Shri L. Mohendro Singh, Block Development Officer, Imphal East for having provided inspiration during the initial phase of the work. Acknowledgements have to be placed on record in respect of Sarva Shri Angom Bijoy Singh and Rotho Meitei both residents of Thambalkhong, but for whose help and company the field work of interviewing heads of household would have proved difficult. Further obligation is due to Shri R.K. Ranjan Singh, Lecturer in Geography, Ideal Girls' College, Imphal for having provided immensely valuable assistance in mapping of the village.

THE AUTHORS

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Introduction

The best introduction to the need and purpose of socio-economic survey of a village in the state, it is felt, lies in a review of the overall economic situation obtaining in the state, in whose context any planned effort is to be made. It is noted with extreme concern that some people in the peri-urban area of Imphal are taking less than due interest in planning despite the passage of four quinquennial plans and three annual plans. Others have developed a perverted attitude to planning and look up to the state goverment and pine for what the government can do for their benefit and welfare, rather than initiate or get themselves involved in developmental activities. Under such antithetical environs any attempt at planning is liable to suffer from serious teething troubles. In the fitness of things it is felt proper to assess the efficacy of planning with an ultimate view to suggesting a mix of micro and macro-planning in an overall scheme of multi-level planning.

Socio-Economic Situation : Full statehood has been granted to this erstwhile Union Territory only on 21. 1. 1972, whence the Government of Manipur assumed full responsibility for decisions in respect of subjects enumerated in the State List. As of date this hill-girdled state has thus remained a predominantly agricultural economy. About nine-tenths of the total state area constitute hill terrain inhabited by a miscellany of tribal population classified into 29 scheduled tribes each having its distinct socio-economic traits. As compared with the mosaic in the five hill districts of the state, the valley district is almost monolithic in ethno economic background and has for centuries been inhabited mostly by the Meiteis. The following indicators of the socio-economic pattern may have relevance to an understanding of level of economic development in the state vis-a-vis that of the overall national economy :

Table No. 1

Comparative Indicators of Level of Development, Manipur & India.

	Units	*Manipur*	*All India*
1. Area	('ooo kms.)	22	3,281
2. Population (mid-1975 estimates)	(lakh persons)	12	5,979
3. Density per sq.km.	(persons)	48	194
4. Urban population as percentage of total population, 1971	,,	13	20
5. Rural population as percentage of total population, 1971	,,	87	80
6. Literates as per centage of total population, 1971	,,	31	33
7. Scheduled Caste as percentage of total population, 1971	,,	1.5	15
8. Scheduled Tribe as percentage of total population, 1971	,,	31.18	7
9. Total Workers as percentage of total population, 1971	,,	34	33
10. Cultivators as % of total working force, 1971	,,	67	43
11. Agricultural labourers as % of total working force, 1971	,,	3·6	26

	Manipur	All India
12. Non-agricultural labourers as % of total working force, 1971.	29·4	31
13. Percentage of villages electrified as on 31-3-1974	10	27
14. Roads per 100 sq.km. area, 1974	12·5	39
15. Roads per lakh population (in km)	268	39
16. Per Capita consumption of Electricity (in kwh)	7	93
17. No. of villages electrified to total villages (as %), 1973	12	12·6 (1969)
18. Cultivated area as percentage ;	7·02*	46
19. Per Capita income at current Prices (in 1974-75 in Rs)	684	1,022
20. Net irrigated area as % of net sown area (1972-73)	Negl.	23
21. Bank offices per lakh population 1972-73	less than 1	2·2 (1971)
22. Bank offices per hundred sq. kms 1972-73 ;	0·06	3·7 (1971)
23. Motor vehicles per lakh population 1971-72 ;	258	260
24. Motor vehicles per hundred sq. kms.	12·6	41 (1968)
25. Percentage of literacy, 1971 ;		
a) Persons	32·9	29·5
b) Males	46·0	39·5
c) Females	19·5	18·7
26. No. of hospital beds per lakh population, 1971-72 ;	76·3	61·3
27. No. of health centres per lakh population, 1971-72	2·2	2·4
28. Doctor/population ratio :	1:8,176	1:4119 (1968)

* Excludes cultivated area in hilly region which constitutes 90 p.c. of the geographical area.

	Manipur	All India
29. Average yield rate of agricultural products per hectare	1,207	2,280
30. a) **Rice** : i) 1951-54 (in kg. per hectare)	1,213	793
ii) 1969-72 (,,)	1,488	1,117
iii) Average annual growth rate in % ;	+0·2	+1·2
b) **Potato** : i) 1951-54 (in Kg per hectare)	5,168	7,432
ii) 1969-72 (in kg. per hectare)	4,381	8,885
iii) Average annual growth rate in %.	−1·4	+0·6
c) **Rape & Mustard** ;		
i) 1951-54 (in kg. per hec.)	416	396
ii) 1962-72 (in kg, per ,,)	417	495
iii) Average annual growth rate in %	0·2	+1·4
d) **Sugarcane** :		
i) 1951-54 (in kg. per hec.)	3,345	3,105
ii) 1969-72 (,,)	4,065	4,944
iii) Annual average growth rate in percentage ;	+1·6	+1·2
31. Net Income 1973-74		
a) at current prices (in Rs. crores)	78·96	49,300
b) at constant prices (in Rs. crores)	22·28	19,700
32. Annual average Net Income growth rate during 1960-74 (in percent)	+6·4	3 0
33. Share in Domestic product 1973-74 (in percent)		
a) Agriculture ;	50·0	52·0
b) Mining and Manufacturing	—	14·0

34.	Per Capita Income 1973-74 (in Rs.)		
	a) at current Prices	637·0	850
	b) at constant prices	191·9	340
35.	Net area sown 1973-74 (in lakh hectare)	1·86	1410
36.	Area sown more than once 1973-74 (in lakh hectare)	0·09	260
37.	Net area irrigated 1973-74 (in lakh hectare)	0·04	320
38.	Consumption of fertilisers 1973-74 (per hectares in tons)	0·05	0 [illegible]2
39.	Production of foodgrains 1973-74 (in lakh tones)	3	1,036
40.	Livestock population 1973-74 (in lakh heads)	5·38	3,540
41.	Co-operation credit, 1973-74		
	a) Number (in lakhs)	Negl.	2
	b) Membership (in crores)	Negl.	[illegible]
	c) Loans advance (in R crores)	Negl.	[illegible]15
42.	Land Development banks: General & Primary	Nil	876

Comparative indicators of the level of development as also other socio-economic parameters indicate low and vicious stagnation of the state economy. Although state literacy is almost at par with the national average, urbanization and the per capita use of electricity give out a very poor showing. Further the extent of net sown area as also of forest area as percentage to total expense leave much to be desired, particularly in the context of the dearth of mineral deposits in the state. In strict tune with the acute transport bottleneck due to the topography of the state, even the otherwise feasible processing of agricultural produce has been staggeringly difficult. Of far greater significance is the fact that agriculture has been almost mono-cropped both in terms of rotation and type of crop.

A near-complete urbanization of economically viable households in rural and hill parts of the economy has made the state trading pattern very much dependent on such consumer goods and even services originating from the rest of the country. Such over-dependence on exogeneous sources, has almost paupered the state economy without any countervailing claim from the rest of the country in terms of readily or potentially exportable merchandise except perhaps bullocks, handloom and recently maize. The cost of living index in this transport-handicapped state is higher than that in the rest of the country by the cost of road transport as also the exorbitant profit-margin accruing to the traders braving the terrain and other extremeties. Strategically telling has been the impact of seasonal price-fluctuation in this pre-dominantly agricultural state economy.

The land-use pattern in the state is such that hitherto only 14·18% of the total land surface of 22,195·79 sq kms. * (or 22,19,579 hectares) is under permanent cultivation, while another 8·19% is under shifting cultivation. The limited extent of future reclamation is apparent from the following table, although soil conservation and immediate terracing

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Foot note : Only 552 sq kms. constituting 2·3% of the total state area of 22,195·79 sq kms. has been geologically mapped and no area hydrogeologically surveyed as on 1-1-1975 ; vide annexure I and II of Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974-79 : Government of India, Planning Commission. Cadastral survey has been completed only in the valley area, approximately corresponding to the Central District. In the hill area where village community ownership is still existent, and where terracing is undertaken by individual effort, survey is being made to provide individual right to such permanent fields/farmers. In the latter part of 1975-76 an area measuring 1,000 hectares of land were surveyed in the hills primarily with a view to ascertain land-holdings hitherto unrecorded. During 1976-77 the targeted land to be surveyed was fixed at 5,000 hetares (50% achievements) with proposals to carry out survey during 1977-79 of another 10,000 hectares of cultivated area.

* According to aerial survey conducted by Forest Department.

Table No. I—2

Land-use Pattern in Manipur.

Description	Area (in hectares)	% to the total state area
1. Forest	15,03,961	67·76
2. Agri-tree land	33,453	1·51
3, Crop land	3,14,659	14·18
4. Pasture & Barren land	1,56,602	7·05
5. Urban Site	29,090	1·31
6. Current 'Jhum'	1,81,814	8·19
Total :	22,19,579	100.00

(*Source: Deta Bank, Jawaharlal Nehru University Centre,Canchipur*).

of between 50,000-60,000 hectares may easily yield huge employment as well as production potential. The exposure of modern techniques of agricultural operation and consequent familiarization of hill farmers to such production methods as a stable pattern of hill life has probably henceforth been the touchstone of state agricultural policy. In view of the complex nature of hill agriculture a transformation encompassing 9/10th of the total state area is sought to be spearheaded by the Integrated Hill Area Development Project at Nungba Sub-Division (1974 79), now enlarged to cover the entire West District. Such Integrated Project have aimed to 'make up past deficiencies by helping the increase their agricultural (including horticulture, animal husbandry, and fisheries production).

Table No. I—3

Indices of Agricultural Growth, 1960-79

Year	Gross Cropped Area (1960-61= 0·92 lakh hect.)	Foodgrains Production (1960—61= 1·30 lakh hectares)	Irrigated land (1970—71=1 600 hectares)	Livestock bovine heads (1961 = 3,48 208)	Improved Agricultural Implements (1960—61= 456 Units)	Use of Certified seed 1960—61=59·6 tonnes or 7,500 hectares	Use of Chemical fertilisers (1960—61=3·47 tonne
1960—61	100	100	—	100	100	100	100
1965—66	134	97	—	107 (1966)	159 (1966-67)	202 (1966-67)	315
1970—71	157	129	100	N.A.	N.A.	202	N.A.
1975—76	205	249	1,187	N.A.	706	536	516
1976—77 (likely position)	208	264	1,812	N.A.	740	707	669
1977-78 (Annual Plan target)	212	279	1,812	N.A.	867	840	1,182
1978-79 (Fifth plan target)	212	291	2,562	N.A.	N.A.	960	1,182

(*Compiled from official figures in various publications issued by Department of Statistics/Agriculture/Planning, Gov rnment of Manipur*).

The gross cropped area in the state in 1960-61 stood at 0·92 lakh hectares vide Table No. I—8 when foodgrain production was 1·30 lakh tonnes. Double cropping used to be almost impossible, as no irrigation system existed to trap and conserve rain-water for cultivation. However improved tools and implements, quantified as per official papers at 456 units were then used, and certified paddy seeds sown or transplanted in about 7,000 hectares of farmland in combination with 3·47 tonnes of chemical NPK fertilisers. Incidentally irrigation water has been made available since only 1970-71 to about 1,600 hectares of land.

The indices as tabulated have shown remarkable changes in line with the gross cropped area index touching 157 in 1970-71 and foodgrains production index rising to 129, through the use of commensurate improved seeds (202) and chemical fertilisers. Double cropping of paddy has ... become a possibility as of 1973 74 when 4,000 hectares have been actually double-cropped.

The gross cropped area index has more than doubled in 1975-76 through reclamation of land, as also through double-cropping in 5,500 hectares confined mostly to the valley area of Central Manipur District. With massive use of exotic varieties of seeds (index going up to 536) and or improved implements (index rising to 706) and of chemical fertiliser (index becoming 516) more food-grain could have been produced at a level indicated by an index of 149. The state has thereby become almost self-sufficient in matters of foodgrains production after more than two decades of deficit production.

But for the natural calamities in 1976 when 5,340 hectares of standing crop was damaged the situation would have improved further in 1976-77 The cost of foodgrain imported from outside Manipur during 1976-77 has thus been estimated around Rs. 25 lakhs against Rs. 49 lakhs in the previous year. All round growth has however been confined to the valley area. The presence of irrigated area

and hence the possibility of double-cropping as a matter of fact have been limited to the 5 valley sub-divisions of Manipur Central District, to the exclusion of Jiribam sub-division. A beginning has however been made to initiate the process of agricultural growth in the hills by inter alia providing irrigation facility in 1977-78 to about 4,000 hectares in the five hill districts of the state and by terracing an additional 900 hectares of jhum land during 1977-78.

Concentrating on the 1961-71 decennial for which social demographic pattern for the state is available, the total working population has declined in percentage terms from 45·89 to 34·57 due to lesser number of females drawn to the working force despite greater males at 2·45 lakh in 1971 against 1·83 lakh in 1961. The agricultural population has only marginally increased in absolute terms from 2·34 to 2·49 lakh persons. In relative terms the percentage of agricultural to the total population has declined from 30·02 to . 3 16 per cent, due to a sizable increase in non-working population from 54·11 to 65·48 per cent over the period mainly accountable to the larger females distracted from the working population). The decline of household industry as reflected by the percentage of population engaged in such industries to the total population is also indicative of lesser females engaged in weaving and household industries. More significantly indicative is the stifling competition forthcoming from the mill sector.

A gradual transfer of surplus agricultural production to the non-agricultural sector is observed howsoever limited the capacity of that state sector to absorb labour. This has accordingly tended to depress the real wage of those employed particularly in the household industry. An apparently larger section of the state population living below the poverty line could only implicate a falling real wage in the non-agricultural sector.

In normal course a transfer of population from agriculture to non-agricultural sector would imply greater saving

Table No. I—4

Social Demography, Manipur

Head	Year	Male	Female	Total	Percent. to total Population
Worker .	1961	1,83,127	1,74 793	3,57,920	45·89
Out of which :	1971	2,45,435	1,25,428	3,70,863	34·57
1. Cultivator	1961	1,41 182	92,995	2,34,178	30·02
	1971	1,67 038	81,442	2,48,480	23·16
2 Agricultural labourer	1961	1,186	998	2,184	0·284
	1971	8 662	4 863	13,525	1·26
3. Livestock.	1961	574	231	305	0 11
	1971	2 045	281	2,326	0·22
	—	(+79)	(+11)	(+90)	(0·11)
4. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & repairs.		—	—	—	—
a) Household Industry.	1961	7,291	71,875	79,166	10 15
	1971	5,882	28 741	34 623	3·23
b) Other than household industry.	1961	848	258	1,106	0 14
	1971	4,570	1,541	6,111	0·57
5. Co struction	1961	2,003	233	2,236	0·29
	1971	4,538	89	4,627	0·43
6. Trade & commerce	1961	5 328	656	11,889	1·52
	1971	7,669	4,480	13,149	1·23
7. Transports, Storage. & communications	1961	3,014	19	3,033	0·39
	1971	3,989	55	4,044	0·38
8. Other services	1961	21,701	1,622	23,323	2·99
	1971	40 963	2,925	43,888	4 09
9 Non-Workers	1961	2,03 931	2,18,186	4,22,117	54·11
	1971	2,96,240	4,05,650	7·01,890	65·43

Source : *Census Reports, 1961 & 1971.*

by these employed in non-agricultural employment. This has also been negated under much higher cost of living index during the planning era, which has in fact coincided with an unprecedented demand-explosion following the imitative effects of the rural population to take to the urban consumption behaviour. The magnitude of the problem in planning has hence become unduly complicated following the marked over-dependence of the state economy on import from the rest of the country without any commensurate expansion in the trickling volume of export therefrom

Planning Int. Manipur : The government in Manipur has hitherto been presupposing that economic planning is the responsibility of higher levels of government and that following these decisions a local area/district has to plan in conformity with the anticipated requirements and resource constraints. So ubiquitously assumed the nature of development possibilities and the degree of manageability of area economies are that even the most mobilised entities and resources have behaved much less perfunctorily even in developed area/district. The primacy of the improvement of the lot of the mass following active involment in the planning process has thus been in effect sacrificed. Hence planning for areas and districts have all through remained dormant. Quite naturally the cumulative backlog in the inter-area imbalance has caused disillusionment in sharp contrast with some other area with greater development infrastructure which have benefitted from the planning effort.

It is observed from the above table that as among the hill districts there are insignificant variations in density, literacy as also employment in non agricultural sector related to total employment. There are however greater variations between the valley district and the other hill districts.

The state of development attained in the five hill districts have therefore to be considered separately, if policies and strategies of development in respect of the individual district are to be evolved. The analysis could be pursued further to

Table No. I—5

Districtwise Levels of Development in Selected Spheres

District	Density per sq. km.	Roads per 100 sq km	Literacy (in %)	% of net sown area to cultivable land	% of irrigated to gross sown area	% of non-agricultural to total workers	% of villages electrified to total village	Cropping pattern
North Manipur	30	Negl.	22·7	Negl.	Nil	10	Negl.	Mono
South Manipur	22	Negl.	34·7	Negl.	Nil	13	Negl.	Mono
East Manipur	14	Negl.	34·1	Negl.	Nil	14	Negl.	Mono
West Manipur	10	Negl.	21·9	Negl.	Nil	10	Negl.	Mono
Tengnoupal (Created on 13.5..974)	11	Negl.	26·5	Negl.	Nil	16	Negl.	Mono
Central Manipur	325	—	32·9	—	—	42·6	—	Mono
Total Manipur	48	—	32·9	—	—	—	—	Mono

Source :—*Official Publications.*

demonstrate that these variations are again gross averages, whose general applicability in various areas of the same district would be very much limited on account of significant inter-area discrepancies.

Depending on topographical accessibility, pressure of population and resource-determined livelihood base, a particular area in a district may call for much more intensive effort than elsewhere. A combination of factors viz. initial, locational and other economies may contribute speedy development in one area, while in the other much greater effort becomes a prerequisite aimed at surmounting special problems. District/area planning is thus necessary to transform subsistence jhum farms in the hill districts into terraces with possibilities of growing ginger, maize and other, cash crops besides paddy on which they may continue to subsist. In this gigantic task voluntary rehabilitation of small villages for soil-conservation and land development projects is the bare minimum, whose consent can forthcome only through endogeneous planning at area/district level.

The genesis of the above observation lies in the autonomous process of planning itself, and in the principles that govern the spatial an sectoral allocations of investments. If inter-district resource-allocations are made by the state on the basis of inter-district performance criteria, the district on its turn will allocate funds amongst areas as guided by the same norms and guidelines evolved for allocation of outlays to different sectors and programmes. A fusion of consent forthcoming from the people with the element of compulsion as imposed from above is thereby sought. The growth of reason, freedom and dignity requires that the area of consent continually grows, while the need for force simultaneously diminishes *. This test can be satisfied only in democratic

* For a similar view on the function of government as depending on two variables, force and consent, see K. Santhanam, Union State Relations in India, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 1960, page 1.

planning wherein public opinion needs be mobilised and the consent of the people obtained.

Officialised planning is a process wherein the need is n t felt for consulting local experts and/or leaders in the pla - formulation. Dr. D.R. Gadgil's distinction between centra - lised and officialised planning is relevent for the purpose a t hand. In his 'District Development Planning' (p. 9-10) he re- marks that 'planning in the sense of attempting formulation of an integrated plan of development is undertaken only by the Planning Commission at the Centre' and therefore that 'Indi- an planning is highly officialised' and suggests a mechanism through which non-official leaders or experts may be consid- ted at not only the state but district and area level.

Inescapably important becomes grassroot planning on which a firm foundation of the higher tiers of multi-level planning could be laid. Its chief advantage lies in soliciting activisation and orientation of the local people, as elsewhere stated. Inter alia area-planning, which is synonymous with micro-planning, offers the added advantages of providing a data base as also a feedback medium. In general the cost of collection of raw data becomes higher, the greater the degr e of centralization *. If the investment decisions at the state levels have to become meaningful and congruous with the potentialities and priorities of each district/area, much more information become requisite, involving greater cost, than highly aggregative 'averages'. The corollary is that the greater the distance a decision-making point is from a node, the greater the volume of information on that node and its tribu- tary area which must be formally collected and put in explicit form, ceteris paribus. Prof. S. Chakravarty has also spotlighted † that 'since information is widely dispersed over

* For greater details see Jacob Marschak and Thomas Marschak, 'Cen- tralisation and Decentralisation in Economic Organization', Econo- metrica. July 1959.

† S. Chakravarty, A Note on the Structure of Multilevel Planning for India', Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1972 (Mimeo).

the economy, the costs of collecting information can in some cases be so high that the value of information net of costs can be negative'. He therefore has hinted that in order to maximise the use of information, 'decisions should be taken by those who are most likely to know'. The above view has been amply confirmed in the context of limited success of planning in Manipur.

The decision taken at the highest level are ultimately implemented at the area level by individuals and voluntary associations/panchayets etc with the help of local officers. Implementation problems and improvisation possibilities become apparent only to the lowest officers, which when fed-back pragmatises planning process in the inter-regionally differentiated natural environs. Micro-level planning procceeds to preeminently examine the environmental factors inhibiting the performance of economic activities, over and above analysing the activity operations for functional relationships and trend factors. Organising resident villagers into a forum/association so that they can help themselves is very different from organising a meeting to listen to the political speeches or drumming up people's votes on the eve of elections. Government personnel neither stay long in the area, nor are trained to organise human factors for production and/or distribution. Their brazen 'impartiality' may in fact vitiate any organizational intertia, while non-officials are by their very nature and function equipped (in terms of experties and experience) and dedicated (in terms of practice and propagation) to out do the former. The most the bureacrats can perform is that of a catalyst as distinct from an allocator of social security in the overwhelming backdrop of heirarchical social system and economic inequalities. But even in this cataclysmic function, a monitoring device needs be built in the form of vigilant leaders/experts in whose conspicuous absence 'power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely', and plan outlay gets eroded rather than percolate down to the mass. Needless to mention that the

job of implementation and co-ordination of financial and voluntary organizations, rest with the district/area level executive, the primary of whose function demands wholetime planning officers at all levels of planning.

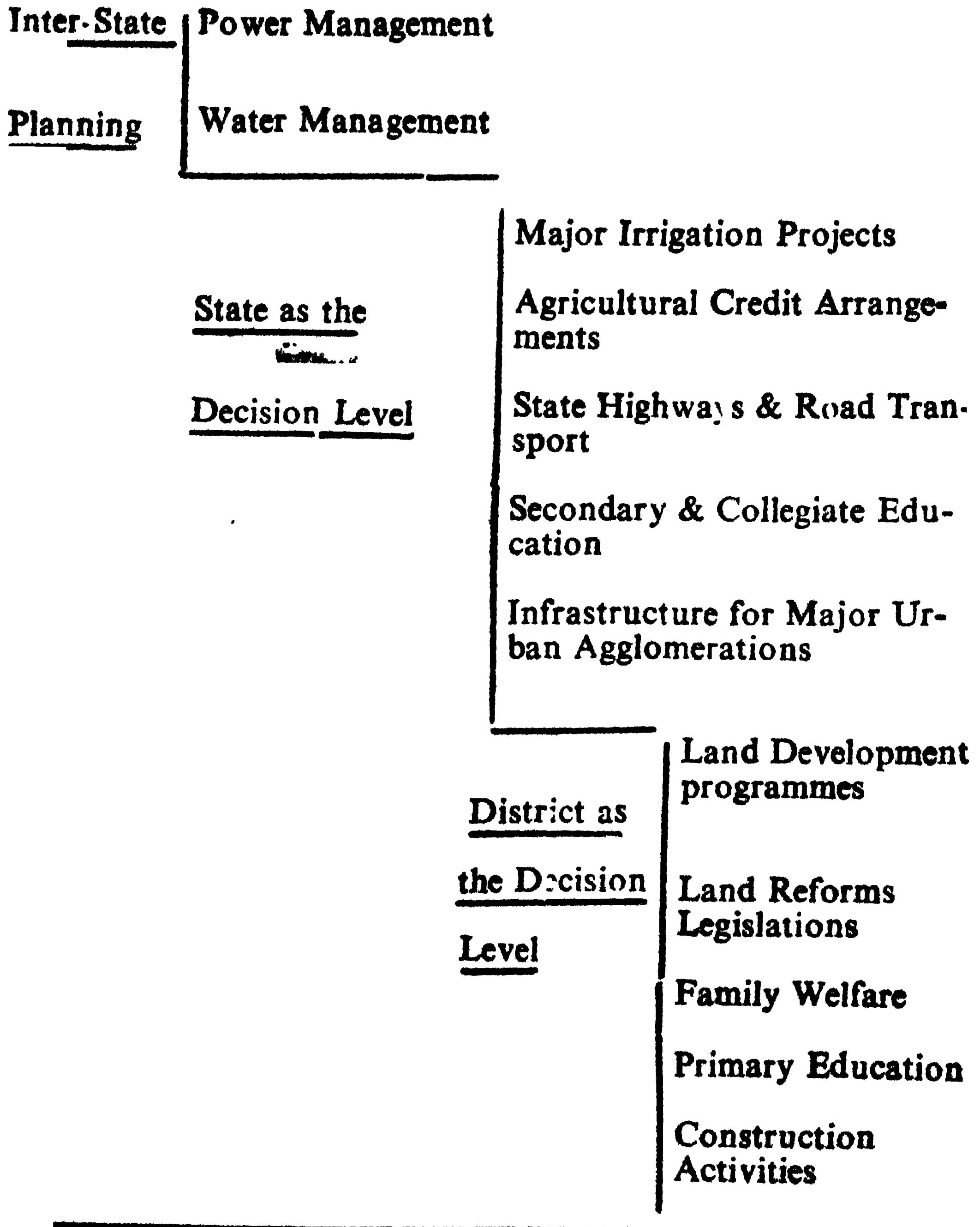
In quintessence the function and design of microplanning should be such as to optimise welfare in positive terms by ipso facto negating all economic ills and problems within limits set and the constraints faced during microplanning. The most ticklish problem therefore lies in providing a mix of macroplanning, mesoplanning and microplanning, Districts and areas are 'little open economies' which export and import a large range of goods and services. Existing literature does throw only scanty light into the problem. Some very broad hints are obtained about the nature, scope and functions of multilevel planning authorities. In the first pattern adapted from S. Chakravarty's writing district level planning authority is entrusted with programmes of land development, primary education and family welfare, while greater functions are entailed under the pattern adopted by the Tamil Nadu Planning Commission.

Macro planning being thus inseparably linked with, and based on mesoplanning at the regional level as also with micro-planning at the village/panchayet level, it has been felt that an optimal use of resources could best be achieved through grassroot planning. Induced macro-planning could have got off well only in the context of extremely mobile human and non-human resources, wherein an infinitesemal difference in profit-earning opportunities could attract resourcemovement. Wherever productive resources are rendered almost perfectly immobile, meso and micro-planning supplemented by household planning has got to be undertaken, and the social and other rigidities have to be done away with in strict conformity with requirement of overall economic desideratum.

Incentive-giving programmes and projects have hitherto got bogged down through mainly lack of proper attitudinal

Pattern I

Decision Levels for Planning



Adapted from S, Chakravarty's 'The Planning Process in India : An Appraisal and A Framework', 1972 (Mimeo)

Pattern II

Decision Levels for Planning

Decision Level	Subjects
State as the Decision Level	Agricultural Education Veterinary Education Medical Education Technical Education University Education Medium Irrigation, Ayacut Development Soil Conservation, River Valley Projects Inland Waterways Large Medium Industries Large Scale Co-operative Processing Units Power Development Water Supply Scheme Tourism Development
District as the Decision Level with the Constraint of state Policies	Agricultural Production Minor Irrigation Ayacut Development Soil Conservation Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Milk Supply Forestry Community Development & Co operation Village Small Industry Road Transport Warehousing & Marketing Health & Family Welfare Housing – Urban and Rural Town Planning and Urban Development
District as the Decision Level	Rural & Panchayet Roads Elementary & Secondary Education Welfare of Educationally & Socially Backward Area Training for Farmers & Craftsmen Public Corporations

State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu, District Planning Guidelin s to District Collectors and Proforma for Data Collection', Madras, 1972

environment, and the resources including development opportunities mostly wasted. Under a proper atmosphere Crash Scheme of Rural Employment or of Educated Unemployed could have taken off and provided a fillin to ancillary, simultaneous and secondary economic activities. But the scarce resources have eroded and, what is worse, a myth has been created whose explosion and consequent understanding of the scheme in the proper perspective have proved an additive burden for the planners. What is imperative for the planners is therefore only to initiate such projects or programmes which will 'take off' smoothly and self-generate momentum through the learning process.

Examples of farmers using NPK fertiliser in excessive or disproportionate doses and consequently shunning further use of modern methods of agriculture can be cited in support of the above argument. The authors are not keen to pinpoint the responsibility of such retrogade and mis-used resources, and of the spoilt attitude of the farmers to modern methods of farming. It is admitted that the Department of agriculture, under whose auspices increased production is expected, does not have such mobile soil-testing sets and expertise with whose help a farmer could have their farm soil-tested and the required dosage of NPK for each crop ascertained. But event if such facilities are provided it is wondered whether the Department could provide such services at a nominal cost, such that the farmers are not discouraged from soil-testing. Subsidization notwithstanding, the willingness of the soil-tester to render the service according to the convenience of the farmers is doubted in the context of a general welfare-perverted attitude of government employees. Where such service could not be made available to the needy farmers at a nominal cost element, enterpreneurial soil-scientist may be expected to come forward at a late stage.

The purpose of the above exemplification lies in highlighting the enormous complexities of planning a midst the overall gamut of inter-connected human activities. The

linkages—forward, simultaneous and backward need be properly guessed and taken care of, rather than get surprised and rigged by unanticipated implementation problems. The quintessence of planning lies in removal of rigidities of all sorts. It may be safely assumed that each region would have its own socio-economic problems. Taking due account of socio-economic peculiarities, villages may be grouped into areas having almost homogeneous rigidities, for each of which micro-planning may be attempted.

The chief merit in area-planning is that the production potentials of each area can be fully taken into account, matched each to consumption requirements of the area, and thus actual production fully geared up. It thereby pulls up inter-area imbalance both in material and monetary terms and seeks to engender integration of such areas into each region. Proceeding on the basis of the hypothesis that a removal of typical rigidities of each area will redress the socio-economic grievances of the inhabitants who will therefore become more responsive, it follows that a general competitive sense will be enthused, and will contribute to maximum economic growth. Over the time horizon such an economic engineering approach encompasses consumption-projection, production-planning, manpower-planning, and resource-mobilization commensurate with technological progress. In this gigantic exercise micro-planning along with other tiers of planning embodies an instrument of planning. The pre-requisite of effective planning is a speedy transformation of subsistence farming and production activities into profit-motivated farming and production through a commercialization psychosis. The real index of economic progress—per capita availability of real goods and services with a warranted fair and just distribution—could then be substantially raised.

In the above task the imperative need for a three-pronged attack is apparent. While at the household level each head and able-bodied member need optimally use scarce resources, proper facilities need be assured at the area level

so as to help inhabitants to activate themselves. Additionally, emphasis should be laid on irrigation, power, transport and communication projects at the meso-level, with continuous co-ordination and direction at the macro-level.

The above analysis has underscored the novel and the hitherto unacknowledged role due to the district/area economy and addressed itself to some of the important aspects of smaller regional entities. Relating the local poverty problems to the sources of employment, income and output proceeds to solve these as also enable the district/area planner to discern pragmatic prospects for growth, change or decline in the range of economic activities and the impact of public policy on these. Above all it helps identification of range of actual and potential items of goods locally produced in the context of the local consumption pattern and dependence thereof on other areas. It follows that the ultimate objective for microplanning is to reduce disparities vis-a-vis other micro-units and thereby to secure optimal integration of such units in such wise that inter-area economic relationship is not distorted as also the flow of traded goods and services amongst them achieves a demonstrable level of inter area dependence.

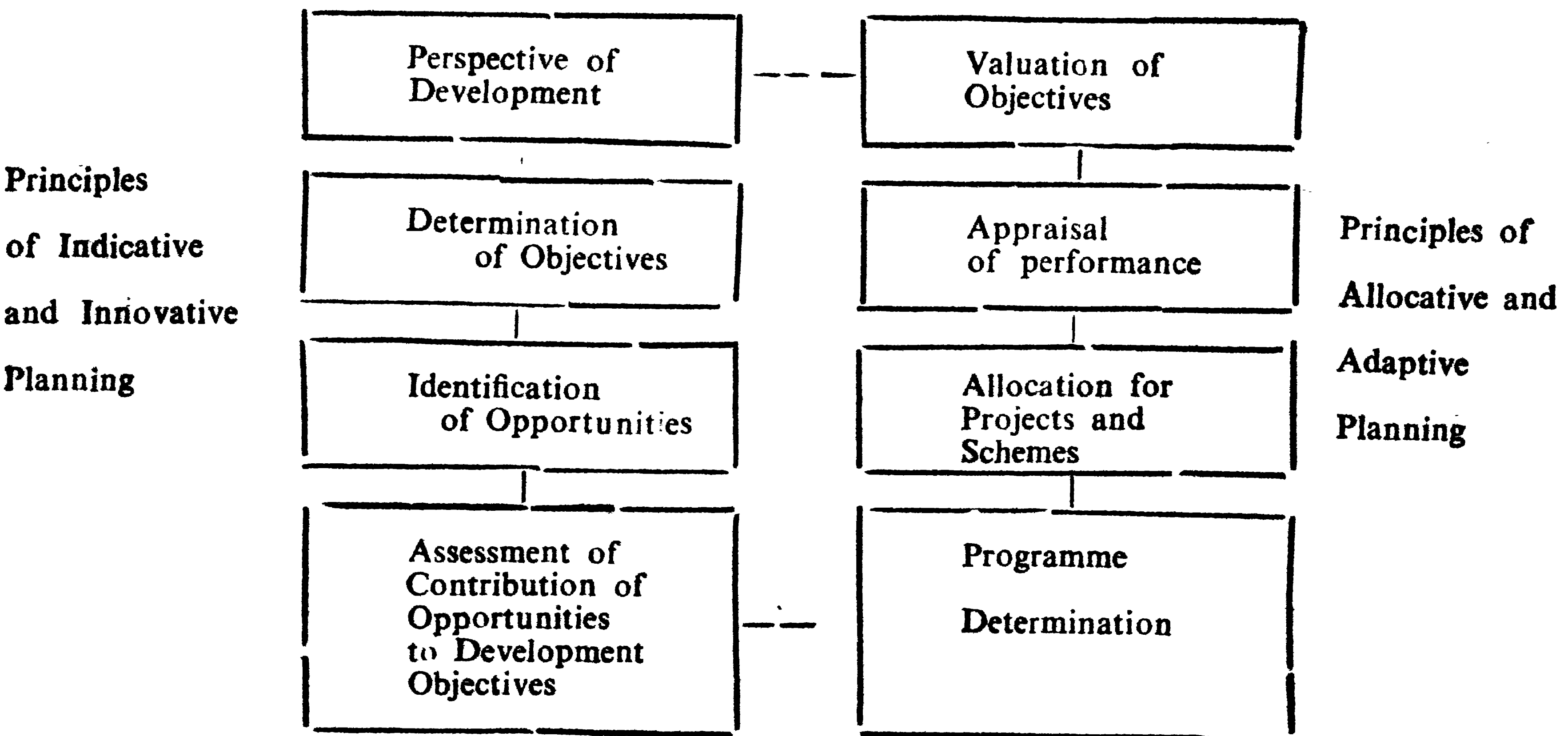
Within the above framework of microplanning, the objective of macroplanning will be to establish such a scale of performance and development pattern at district, and state/regional level. The divergences need be closely scrutinised for trendy progress in local area activity, to which due emphasis should be laid at the time of overall consolidation of area/district/regional plans. Such a comparison will besides revealing local divergences, and inadequacies will help imbibe a certain degree of consistency or inner logic to the overall plan.

Individual activity at the household level will be catalysed for appraisal of strong as well as weak points. If necessary, the perspective plan need be modified on the basis of identification of critical points as during analysis in terms of

Critical Path Method. In its ideal form such a mix of micro and macro-planning would follow the following cycle: Such a simplified formulation shows the inter-linking of the diverse levels of planning. It is however subject to catalysis at the district level of the inter area plan for consistency, which may seem difficult in the general dearth of experts who could comprehend inter-area and inter-sectoral consistency. Even if such experts are available the current volume of data may not prove sufficient to enable the experts to examine inter-area plans from the standpoint of consistency. For instance, inter-area flow of goods and services cannot be precisely quantified in the existing state of official compilation of data. A beginning at systematic planning will however go a long way to arouse the need for local initiative in area district planning.

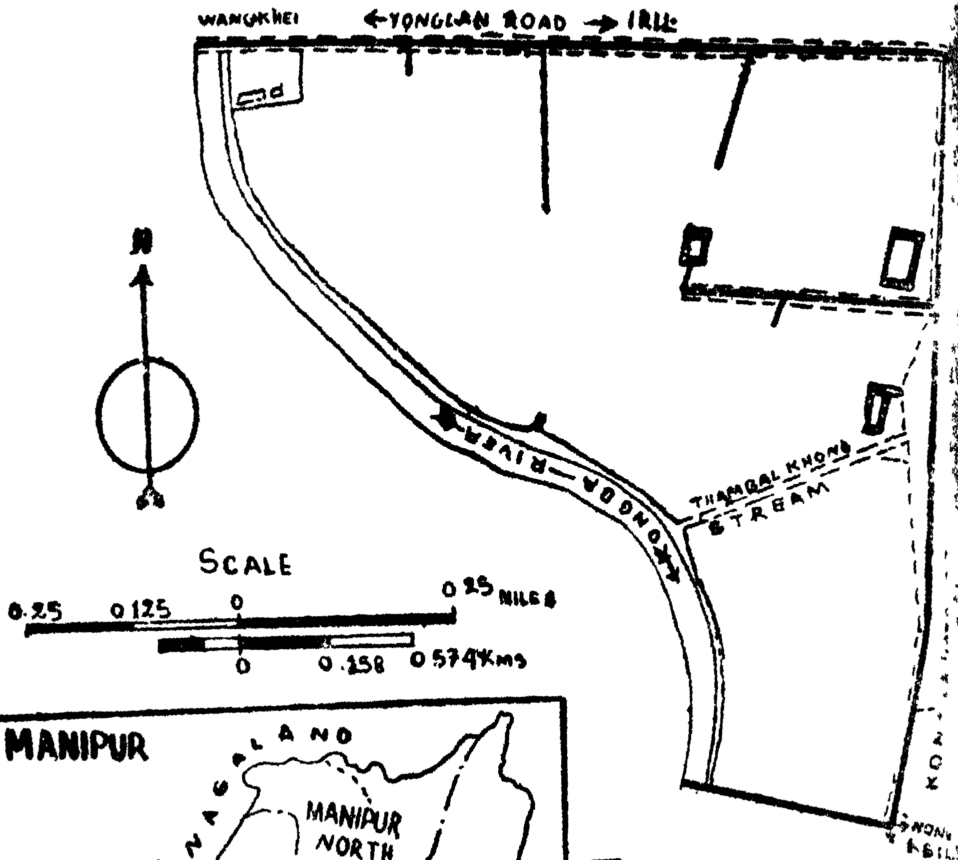
Purpose of Current Survey: Whereas the government has urged the need for framing area/district plans on the basis of rational assessment of human and non-human resources at the household level, a survey has been felt imperative so as to ascertain the socio-economic status of households in the area. Among others, it will also contribute to making aggregated village-level data available for further dovetailing into district and state plans. If the modus operandi of this survey could be improved upon and if, based on such experience, a state-wide survey could be worked out, the contemplated multilevel planning may prove feasible and the necessary mass involvement assured. The choice of the village, Thambalkhong for the current survey has been made on the basis of expediency and compactness after a spot examination by Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Dr. D.S. Sharma, and Prof. A. Brajakumar Sharma, all members of the State Pla ning Advisory Committee, Manipur. The consequent survey has been conducted by the latter two on the basis of a Household Schedule appended heret in Appendix. The information furnished by each head of household during mid - 1976 has been processed and consequently analysed, as also the report written out by the two authors.

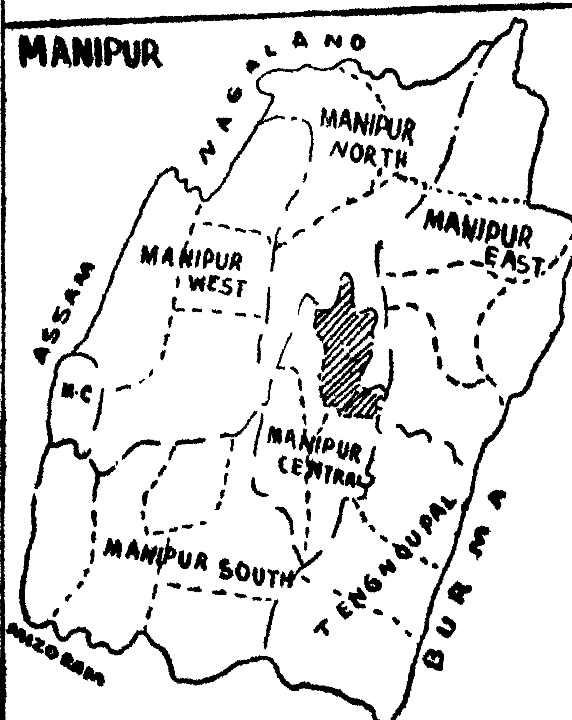
Planning Flow Process Cycle



Adapted from O. P Mathur, Planning for Districts—Some Problems in Developing an Analytical System', URBAN AND RURAL PLANNING THOUGHT, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi Vol XVI, No. 4, Oct., 1973

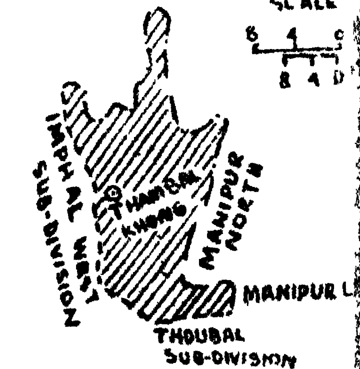
THAMBAL KHONG MAP







TANK
RIVER
ROAD
DRAINAGE
SCHOOL



MAP OF IMPHAL EAST

CHAPTER I

The Peri-Urban Village

Location of the Village :—The peri-urban village, Thambalkhong, constitutes part of Imphal East Sub-division of Manipur Central District. It would border on the Imphal Municipality area to the west, but for a strip of land which lies between Ayangpalli Road (the eastern Municipality limit), and Kongba River (South-western limit of the village). For the sake of expediency only a compact triangular block has been defined for the survey, as demarcated to the north by Yonglan Lane ; to the east partly by Thambalkhong canal after which the village has been named, and partly by Thambalkhong Road ; to the south by Keikhu Road ; and to the south-west and west by Kongba River, as is depicted in the map on the opposite page. Although lying at an approximate distance of only 3.5 kms. from the zero-kilometre post at Imphal, it is both densely populated towards the north along Yonglan Lane but sparsely populated towards the south so as to enable residents to do farming right inside many spacious homestead land alongside the river. In fact, plot nos. 11, 13 and 14 just to the south of the school compound are still recorded in the revenue register as class I agricultural land (or 'fourel lou'), although farmers are actually using them as homestead land and farming is now done only in the low-lying eastern portions of these plots.

Land-use Pattern :—Out of a total area of 69.95 acres, 27.98 hectares or 0.28 sq kilometre vide Sheet No. 1. of Village No. 29 Revenue Records, Kongba River and Thambal khong Canal respectively measuring 6.48 and 2.94 acres constitute 13.25 percent of the total village area. There are three state tanks each measuring 0.18, 0.48 and 0.11 acre or a total of 0·77 acre. As shown in the map a state-retained

Table No. I.—1

Land-Use Pattern, Thambalkhong Village

Classification of Land		*Area (in acres)*	*Percentage to total area*
1. State School Compound		0·40	0·57
2 (a) State Roads	0·89		
(b) State Lanes	3·05		
(c) State River Bund	1·32		
(d) State Roadside (Khas) Land	0·68		
Total		5·94	8·50
3. State Tank (a)	0·18		
(b)	0·48		
(c)	0·11		
Total		0.77	1·10
4. Other State (Khas Land		4·21	6·01
5. Kongba River Valley		6·48	9·26
6. Thambalkhong Canal		2·94	4·20
7. Private Homestead Land		45·89	65·61
8. Private Farm 'Fourel Lou'		3·25	4·65
9. Private Farm 'Taothabi lou'		—	—
10. Other Private Lanes		0·07	0·10
Total (1 to 10)		69·95	100·00

(Courtesy : Revenue Officials)

or 'khas' grassland area of 2.18 acres lies around the tank at the heart of the village. Together with the marshy land alongside the canal, it totals to 4.21 acres, a bare 6.01 per cent of the village area. Farmland as per revenue records are classified either as 'Fourel lou' (class I), or 'Taothabi lou' (class II), and land in the former category is confined to the aforesaid three plots and amounts to 3.25 acres i. e. a 4.53 per cent of the total area, there being no second class farmland in the

village. Most farmers have therefore to go out to agricultural land in neighbouring or far-flung villages. Private homestead land, earmarked into 83 plots, figures 45.89 acres, significant at 65.50 per cent of the area. With other privately owned land it fills up 49.21 acres which works out at 70.03 per cent of the total area. As tabulated below, these 83 plots

Tabl No. I.—2

Size—Class Distribution of Private Homestead land, Thambalkhong—(As per Revenue Records).

Size-Class (in acres)	*No. of Plots*	*percentage to total*
0.0-0·5	48	57·83
0·5-1·0	23	27·71
1·0-1·5	9	10·85
1·5-2·0	2	2·41
2·0 and above	1	1·20
Total	83	100·00

are heavily concentrated in the size-class of 0.0—0.5 acre to the extent of 48 plots or 57.85 per cent, while 23 plots in 0.5.—1.0 acre show second largest concentration of 28.92 per cent of the total plots. Twelve plots are however distributed amongst the three classes of 1.0—1.5, 1.5 2.0, and 2-acres-and-above.

Density of Population : The population density in the village is computed at 2,413 persons per square kilometre, as against 5,742, 3,852, 3,805, 413, 246 and 48 persons in cases respectively of Imphal Municipality, total urban Manipur, Central District, Imphal East Sub-division, total rural Manipur Central District, and Manipur State. The following table gives out the fact that Thambalkhong density is less than half that in the urban or Imphal Municipality area,

Table No. I.—3
Comparative Density of Population
Thambalkhong, Imphal/East, Urban/Rural and Total Manipur, 1971.

Category	Population	Area (sq. Kms.)	Density per sq. km.	Remark
A. Thambalkhong	675	0·28	2,413	Vide Current Survey
B. Imphal Municipality	1,00,366	17·48	5,742	Vide 1971 Census
C. Urban Manipur	1,41,492	36·73	3,852	,, ,,
D. Urban Central Manipur District	1,32,786	34·90	13,805	,, ,,
E. Imphal East Sub-Division	1,43,083	331·52	413	,, ,,
F. Rural Central Manipur District	5,91,751	2,402·22	246	,, ,,
G. Manipur State	10,72,753	20,513·00	48	,, ,,

Sources in respect of all data, except population of Thambalkhong are official publications including Census publications.

although compared to Urban Manipur or Urban Manipur Central District the population pressure in the village under survey has been about two-thirds of the average urban density. But compared to Imphal East sub-division, rural Manipur Central District or Manipur State Thambalkhong has shown much greater density. Despite the survey reference year (1975-76),—later by five years than the last censal figures —such comparison evinces more than casual interest on two counts. Primo, it facilitates analysis of the progress of almost autonomous urbanization in Manipur ; and secondo, the crystallizing pattern of an umbra zone of Imphal encircled

by peri-urban penumbra in the backdrop of rural Manipur can be easily discerned. Exhibiting comparability as such with urban pockets even in the rest of the country, the index of Thambalkhong population on the village land reveals an average degree of development in the context of resources utilised hitherto in the state.

Social Infrastructure and Amenities : To the total village population of 675 persons in the 98 households, electricity and filtered water supply are afforded, but actually availed by only a few roadside households. There is no regular market except two tea-stalls along Yonglan Lane, and a grocery shop immediately behind the school premises, as also a daily eveningtime congregation across the river of a few vegetable and fish hawkers. Regular purchases are therefore made from either Kongba Bazar lying at a distance of one-and-a-half kilometre, or from the main market place at Imphal, four-and-a-half kilometres away. The nearest branch post office is at Kongba Bazar. Apart from the recently instituted Imphal East Land Development Bank at Wangkhei (0·5 km.), there is no banking or institutional credit facility available nearby. A hand-pounding, labour contract, and two service co-operatives have been reported. Out of the three state tanks, the central tank serves as a community tank, while the surrounding open space has hitherto served as grazing-cum-playground, but an approximate area of 0·75 hectare collectively farmed in 1976-77 season.

The government junior basic (primary) and aided junior high school are co-located in the same compound at the north west point of the village immediately at the north-western side of the bridgehead at Kongba river. The government Wangkhei Girls' High School, aided Raja Dumbra Singh High School, the M. B. and Modern Colleges are conveniently dispersed within 1-2 kms. of the village periphery. The government-run Nongmeibung Dispensary is well within walking distance. The nearest City Bus Stop along Yairipok Road is just 0·5 km. away towards the west, while regular mini-bus service is available at a distance of about 1 km. to

the north along Prompat Road, near the Sub-Deputy Collector's office, where the Deputy Inspector's office, and Imphal Dairy Farm are located. Although only a lane, Yonglan Lane is now an all-weather inter-village road, but Thambalkhong Road and the East-Bank Kongba River earth Bund are respectively stone-paved and 'kuchcha' roads.

CHAPTER II

Social Demography

Composition of Population : Out of a total population of 675 persons, there are 332 males, while in the non-adult, 0-14 years age-group village population of 253 there are 125 males. In the age-group 15-59 years population of 364 persons, there are once again 175 males, whereas in the 60-and-above age group sub-total of 58 there are 32 males. But for the division of the censal village, Kongba Nongthombam Leikai, into the part selected for, omitting another part out of, the survey compass the age-group composition growth, trend etc. of the village population in the reference year 1976 could have been compared with censal data in 1951, 1961 and 1971. The following age group and sex-wise composition been processed out of the survey case-sheets :

The table given below has presented a contrasting picture of female out numbering males in 6-14 and 15-59 age groups by 52·52 and 51·93 per cent respectively against males outnumbering the opposite sex in the remaining age groups, 0-5, and 60-and-above by 51·75 and 55·17 per cent. The upshot is that in the total population the extent of excess of females over the counterpart has been nominal at 50·81 per cent. The discerning trend is that the birth rate of male children during 1971-76 has been higher than female children, vis-a-vis just the opposite trend during 1962-70*.

Foot note : Provisional Population Totals : Manipur : Census of India, 1971 Paper 1 Supplement, page 9 has remarked in an analysis of the declining female ratio that, as per Sample Registration System (SRS), records 'the birth rate of male children during the period 1968-70 was higher than that of female children'. Unless more than counterbalanced by higher male Infant Mortality Rate, the Census conjecture based on SRS has not been true of this village.

Table No. II.—1

Age – group and Sex-wise population of Thambalkhong, 1976.

Age-group		*Male*	*Female*	*Persons*
0— 5	Number	59	55	114
	Ratio I	17·77	16·04	16·89
	Ratio II	51·75	48·25	100·00
6 – 14	Number	66	73	139
	Ratio I	19·88	21·28	20·59
	Ratio II	47·48	52·52	100·00
15—59	Number	175	189	364
	Ratio I	52·72	55·10	53·93
	Ratio II	48·07	51·93	100·00
60	Number	32	26	58
and	Ratio I	9·63	7·58	8·59
above	Ratio II	55·17	44·83	100·00
Age not	Number	—	—	—
Stated	Ratio I	—	—	—
	Ratio II	—	—	—
Total	Number	332	343	675
	Ratio I	100·00	100·00	100·00
	Ratio II	49·19	50·81	100·00

N. B. Ratio I is a relative of the item to the total, while Ratio II is again a relative of item to age-group population.

Source. Current Survey.

Structurally, 53·93 per cent of the village population)elong to the 15-59 years age-group (almost evenly distribu- ed between males and females respectively at 52·72 and 55·10)er cent). In the age-group of 60-and-above there is only ;·59 per cent dispersal showing slightly more males (9·63 per ·ent of the total male population) than females (7·83 per ·ent of the total female population of the village).

Sex-Ratio : If the first two age-groups are clubbed into)ne single group of 0-14 years, females out number males, ılthough insignificantly, as in the following sex-ratio table, t 128 against 125 males The computed sex-ratios for all ıges and for 0-14 years are respectively 1,033 and 1,024 emales for every 1,000 males, which are both higher than he total state population ratio in 1961 of 1,015 and in 971 of 980 females. The emerging state pattern is of lesser emales, while that in this suburban village in 1976 has been ontrary to the overall trend. It therefore controverts the

Table No II 2.
Total and Non-Adult Sex-Ratios of Thambalkhong Population, 1976.

Age-group	Male	Female	Persons	Females per 1000 males
For all ages	332	343	675	1,033
0 – 14	125	128	253	1,024

general belief that fewer sex ratio reflects progress of urbani- ation necessitating focal attention of human geographers ınd demographers. Nevertheless the percentage of persons he 0-14 age group to total population in respect of Tham- ɔalkhong has been calculated at 37·48, as against a higher 2·50 per cent in case of the overall state. The general ferti- ıty rate herein has possibly been affected by very active engagement of housewives in subsidiary income-yielding

activities in general, as also by the arduous nature of work involved in case of certain male occupations like dyeing, carpentry, and farming (requiring even stayal in farmhouses during the busy season) in particular.

Literacy : There are 167 literates, including 3 master-degree holders and 1 engineering graduate, out of a total male

Table No. II—3

Literates Amongst Adult and Non-Adult Males and Females, Thambalkhong (1976).

Literacy Status	Adults		Non-adults		Total Population		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Persons
I Literates	167 (80·68)	93 (43·26)	87 (69·60)	81 (63·28)	254 (76·51)	174 (50·73)	418 (61 93)
II Illiterates	40 (19·32)	122 (56·74)	38 (30 40)	47 (36 72)	78 (23·49)	169 (49·27)	257 (38·07)
Total	207 (100·00)	215 (100·00)	125 [100·00]	128 [100·00]	332 [100·00]	343 [100·00]	675 [100·00]

N.B 1. Non-adults constitute population in 0-14 age-group ;
2. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to columnwise total ; and
3. Literacy in the village is 61·93 per cent* of total residents ;

Foot note : Cf. literacy percentages, 1971 Of Imphal East Sub-division [34·0], Manipur central District [34·6], rural Manipur [30·8] and Urban Manipur [53·0] ; Kongba [Nongthombam Leikai]. wh ch includes Thambalkhong, has had an intercensal, 1961-71 literacy growth rate of –25·02 per cent, as reflected by 42·61 per cent in 1961 [493 literates out of 1,157 persons] and 31·95 per cent in 1971 [501 literates amongst 1,568 population]. It thus follows that the excluded part of the censal village in question experienced negative rate of change in literacy.

dult population of 207, against 93 literates amongst 215 emale adult population of the village. Amongst non-adult 25 males and 128 females respectively 87 and 81 are school-going. Out of the balance of 38 male and 47 female non-adults, five each belong to the school-going age but have not gone to any institution, while the remaining 33 males and 42 females are reported too young to attend any school. The complete literacy spectrum is explicated in both absolute and relative terms sexwise again for both adults and nonadults. Male adult literacy has been spectacular at 80·68 per cent, although 4 educands amongst these adult male population may form a miniscule 1·93 per cent. Contradistinguished from the male adults, female counterparts show a low 43·26 per cent literacy, hinting at the recent spread of female education in the state*. Such trend has been borne out by the fact that amongst non-adult females including of course infants, the literacy percentage has been as high as 63·28 per cent viz-a-vis 69·60 per cent amongst relevent males Probably not only the female education leeway has been partly made up, but 6 female graduates have been reported vide Appendix Table No. 1. On the whole, literacy percentages in respect of male, female and total population are respectively worked out at 76·51, 50·73, and 61·63. reflecting incordinately high literacy compared to either Manipur Central

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Foote not : Protected spread of literacy amongst females in the state may be imputed from the following data :

Year	Male literate	Female literate	total literate	Pecentage to total
1901	2,596	62	2,658	2·3
1911	6,889	217	7,107	3·1
1921	14,396	221	14,687	1·5
1931	13,806	689	14,495	4·7
1941	24,339	1,594	25,933	6·1
1951	58,933	6,962	65,895	10·6
1961	1,74,656	62,620	2,37,276	26·4
1971	2,49,383	1,03,707	3,53,090	29·4

Table No. II—4.

Male, Female and Total Literates : Thambalkhong, Rural, Manipur.

		Literacy (in percentages)		
		Male	*Female*	*Persons*
1.	Thambalkhong	76·51	50.73	61 93
2.	Manipur Central District	48·8	20·2	34·6
3.	Rural Manipur	45·3	16·0	30·8
4.	Urban Manipur	65·7	40·1	53·0

District (48·8, 20·2, and 34·6 per centages respectively), Rural Manipur (45·3, 16·0, and 30·8 percentages respectively) and even Urban Manipur (65·7, 40·1 and 53·0 percentages in that order). Special mention may be made of the discernible female education trend in Thambalkhong which is more than three times high related to that in rural Manipur as also significantly higher than that in Urban Manipur.

Average Household Size : The average size of house-hold in the village is computed out of 675 persons divided by 98 house-holds at 6·9 persons. This is supported by the greatest concentration of 38 households in the size-class of 6-8 members in the frequency distribution of families by actual size-class. Family-size of above-8 members figures a close second with 25 households. Out of the remaining 35, there are again 11, and 22 households in the size-classes of 2-3 and 4-5 members respectively. The microcosmic social structure is hence of big-sized families despite the fact that no joint family has been reported. The two lone-membered families, both comprising of widows having no dependent rather than of unmarried or divorced householders, stand out as limiting cases, rather than reflect any social trend.

Table No. II–5

Distribution of households by size-class of members, Thambalkhong, 1976.

	Size-class No. of members	No. of Households	Remark
I	1	2	Widows without any dependent
II	2-3	11	
III	4-5	92	
IV	6-8	38	
V	Above 8	25	
	Total (I–V)	98	

Religion and Caste : 171 workers have returned themselves along with all other family members as 'Meeteis'. The faith-wise occupational pattern implies almost even

Table No. II–6.

Distribution of Workers by Faith and Occupational Grade, Thambalkhong, 1976.

	Occupation	No. of Workers		
		Hindu	Meetei	Total
I	Farming etc.	18	17	35
II	Dyeing	4	3	7
III	Carpentry	7	6	13
IV	Weaving & Embroidery	80	85	165
V	Others	60	60	120
	Total (I—V)	169	171	340

N B. There are seven villagers working either outside or within the state.

dispersion between Meeteis and Hindus*. Functionally the 'Meetei' serves dual purpose of designating religion as well as surname ; for instance, Tomba Meetei rather than Tomba Singh ; and of course in case of a female Tombi Chanu rather than Tombi Devi. The Census Reports, 1951, 1961 and 1971 have however not recorded any such religion or surname. This phenomenon in the socio-religious front within a short span of five years since the last census deserves a closer sociological scrutiny.

Working Population : Including teachers, retailers, clerks and others in public and private service, the total labour force of 340 persons constitute 50·37 * percent of the village population. This however excludes 9 unemployed and 18 still studying although belonging to the 15-59 age-group total of 364 persons. But it includes 7 emigrant villagers working and staying away from the village elsewhere both inside and outside the state. The following distribution of the able-bodied male, female and total village population by actual employment or otherwise and by protracted study presents less working males at 155 against 135 females (inclusive of subsidiary employment) but 16 males furthering their study

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Foot note : There is no scheduled caste or tribe in the village.

Foot note : Cf. 49·93 per cent with 29 39, 34 57 and ... ... inrespect of Manipur Central District, Manipur State and the Indian Union ; in 1971 :

	Population	Workers [15 59 years]	Percentage of Workers to total Population
Thambalkhong	675	340	50·37
Nongthombam Leikai	1568	530	33·70
Kongba, Imphal	1,00,605	28,616	28 40
Manipur Central District	7,24,537	2,12 9‘0	29 39
Manipur State	10,72,753	3,70,863	34·57
Indian Union	547 million	— —	33 54

Table II—7
Distribution of the Able-bodied Population of Thambalkhong,
By Employment and Study, 1976.

Category (1)	*Male* (2)	*Female* (3)	*Persons* (4)
I. Actual Worker	155	185	340
II Unemployed	7	2	9
III Studying (Above 15years).	15	2	18
Total Population	178	189	367

N.B. Above worker figure includes seven emigrant workers staying away from the village.

vis-a-vis 2 students as also 7 unemployed males against 2 counterparts. The total worker population of 340 expressed as a ratio to the village population of 675 is 50·37 per cent. Higher worker percentage to sexwise population is explicit in respect of females at 53·93 vis-a-vis males at 46·69 Active self or wage-employment is indicated by the higher total worker percentage in the village compared to 29·39 in Manipur Central District, 34 57·/. in Manipur State, and 43·/. in the Indian Union. If 165 female workers self-engaged in the subsidiary occupation of weaving & embroidery are ignored, the village wor er population will comprise of 155 males and 220 female workers or a total of 175 persons, whose ratio to the total village population works out at 25·92 per cent, which presents a poor contrast to the Manipur Central District's 29·39, or the overall state's 34·57 per cent. Referring to table no. 10 a fresh item will have to be inserted under the tittle "under-employment" against which under female Column no. 3,165 will have to be itemised, which phenomenon (substantial at 24·44 of the village population) should be stressed in any attempt at economic programming.

Agricultural Workers : In view of the geographically removed farm from the habitat, only 40 males are engaged in agricultural occupation while females and non-adult children remain at home engaged in subsidiary occupation or studies respectively. There are no agricultural labourers in the village, although off season farmers and other wage-earners are often reportedly as engaged non-agricultural workers, viz. construction labourers etc. In the Kongba Nongthombam Leikai* village 13 male and I female (or a total of 14) agricultural labourers have been reported in the 1971 Census, as against no such labourer in the earlier census, 1951, and 1961.

Household by Worker-Size : The average number of workers per household, as explained elsewhere is computed at 3·53 workers, against 6·9 persons per family. This means that there is a non-worker for every worker in each family. If distributed by size-group of O, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 worker as attempted hereinbelow, 30 households have 2 workers, while 21 families have 4 workers and ·14 households 5 workers per household. A trend in having bigger families

Foot note : Kongba Nongthombam Leikai registered a total population of 1,003 persons in 1951 [including Gangapat], 1,157 persons in 1961, and 1, 568 [786 males and 782 females] in 1971. Constituting 0·42 sq. Km , and having 246 and 251 households respectively in 1961 and 1971 Kongba Nongthombam Leikai now forms part of the Standard Urban Area of Imphal with a total of 126·90 sq. Kms. inhabited by 2,31,269 persons in 1971, and an estimated 1,16,758 and 1,61,523 persons in 1951 and 1961. Case Sheet No. 1 encompassing 0·28 sq. km. has currently been surveyed outof Case Sheet Nos 1 and 2

Out of 325 and 205 respectively male and female working population of Kongba Nongthombam Leikai, 161 male and no female cultivator have been recorded in 1971 Census enumeration, against 209 male and 5 female working population of the same village in 1961 with 105 male and nil female farmer. The current survey has however revealed much greater female participation in farming and other activities, than that cited in the censal reports.

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Table No. II.—8

Distribution of households by Actual Number of Workers Thambalkhong.

No. of Workers	Total No. of Households	Cf	Remark
0	1	1	An old widow
1	6	7	subsists on charity
2	30	37	
3	13	50	
4	21	71	
5	14	85	
6	4	89	
7	5	94	
8	3	97	
9	1	98	
10 and above	0	98	
Total	98		

can be discerned out of the irregular tapering down of the household frequency towards bigger size-classes as compared with a smooth tapering towards smaller-sized families. About 80 per cent of the households have between 2 and 5 workers, while 13 per cent have workers numbering above 6 actual workers, against 7 per cent in the category of single-worker-membered families.

In terms of complete 2,400 man-hours per annum (= 300 working days per annum X 8 working hours per day) these households have been again tabulated in the size-classes of 0-1, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4 and above-4 effective workers. The cumulative frequency evinces interestingly that 50 households have between 1 and 3 actual workers, against 69 households in terms of 1-3 effective workers as per Table No. 12.

Table No. II—9

Distribution of Households by Number of Effective (Man-year) Workers and Average Size, Thambalkhong.

No of Workers	Total no. of households	Cumulative frequency	Estimated total no of workers (1 worker 2400 man-hours p.a.)	remark
0 - 1	3	3	1·5	
1 - 2	35	38	52·5	
2 - 3	31	69	77·5	
3-4	12	81	42 0	
4 and above	17	98	76·5	
Total	98		250·0	

N.B 1. No instance of child labour has been reported.

2. Assuming that a worker works 300 days in a year, and he puts in 8 hours of work per working day.

One man-year = 300 days X 8 hours ;
= 2,400 hours

in cases of both male amd female workers. Almost all females engage themselves in sedantary occupations like weaving, embroidery, teaching or office work wherein the efficiency of a female is at par with that of male worker in non-sedantary occupations.

The emerging behaviourial pattern is that a worker becomes more active and hence puts in more working hours in smaller families, as is evidenced by the fact that workers belonging to 50 households with upto-three workers account for 69 households having upto-three effective workers per family. However the average number of effective workers per house hold works out at 2·55, which is substantially less than the average 3·53 actual workers vide Table No. 11. This therefore uncovers an unique feature of underemployment, besides instances of unemployment elsewhere cited.

CHAPTER III

Activity Analysis

Activity Analysis By Literacy :—Out of the total working force of 349 persons (162 males and 187 females), nine persons (7 males and 2 females) are unemployed. Of the seven unemployed males, one each is illiterate, an undermatriculate and a graduate, while four are matriculates. But both the unemployed females happen to be illiterate. A broad classification of occupations into (i) farming and allied occupations, (ii) dyeing, (iii) carpentry, and (iv) others, including teachers, retailers, clerks etc., and the consequent distribution of the male working force as in Appendix Table No. 1 has given out 15 illiterate, 13 literate, 6, under-matriculate, and 1 matriculate (or a total of 35) farmers. The influx of literate and educated persons has been true not only in case of farming and allied activities, but also in cases of other occupations. For instance, out of 17 dyers all are literate and precludes two matriculate dyers. Amongst 13 carpenters only two are illiterate. and the rest are all literate. Further among the remaining 99 male workers engaged in the category of 'other's. 11, 13, 34, 24, and 17 are respectively illiterate, literate, under-matriculate and graduate workers. The activity analysis in respect of the female working population has been made in only two categories viz. (i) weaving and embroidery, and (ii) others including hotelry, service, trade etc. Weaving and embroidery have been clubbed into one category, since almost each female is capable, in terms of experties, and inventories, of undertaking both activities, and depending on seasonal price variations, of switching over from one to the other occupation and vice-versa. Out of the total 185 employed females 165 are self-engaged in weaving and embroidery, thereby indicating a concentration of 89·20 per cent in this household industry. These are distributed according to differing levels of education as 85 illiterates, 29 literates, 34 undermatriculates, 13 matriculates, and

4 graduate females. The balance of employed females are occupied in other activities and divided into 9 illiterate, 4 literate, 5 undermatriculate and 2 graduate female workers.

Occupation and Place of Work : Twelve persons comprising of 9 males and 3 females have emigrated and are now working at as far away places as Shillong (in a case of an autorickshaw driver), or Wakha in Naga land (in another case of an office assistant). Two families—a dyer and a motor mechanic—have immigrated after 1960 and settled in

Table No. III—1.

Distribution of Workers by Occupation and Place of Work.

Occupation Sl. No.	No. of Workers	Average distance of place of work from home (in kms.)	Maximum distance (in kms.)	Remark
1. Farming etc.	36	16·98	25·00	
2. Dyeing	9	0	0	
3. Carpentry	13	4·68	5·00	
4. Weaving and Embroidery	165	0	0	
5. Others	112	5·97	43·00	
Total	335			

N.B. *There are 7 villagers staying away from home and working within/outside the stat bute not contributing to the household income, over and above 4 absence-members of the village households contributing to the household income.*

The average distance of the places of work of these four absence-members contributing to their household income is computed at 252·25 kms.

in the village. One of the non migrant labourers commutes daily a distance of 43 kms. to work in the Loktak Hydel Project at Ningthoukhong. The average distance, as per the above table, of places of work from the village homes works out at 16·98 kms. in case of farmers, since most of the farms lie fairly away with a maximum distance of 25 kilometers from the village periphery. But in case of dyeing as well as weaving and embroidery, such average is reduced to zero km., showing off that these activities are carried on within the homestead land. However in cases of both carpentry and 'others', the relevent distance are respectively 4·68 and 5·97 kms., with maximum distance of 5 and 43 kms. On the whole a relatively high spatial mobility has thus been evinced in respect of mainly male workers engaged in farming, and to a lesser extent in carpentry and others. The greatest mobility has been evidenced by eleven emigrant villagers, in particular category of 'others', out of which 4 work at an average distance of 252·25 kms. and regularly remit their earnings by way of contribution to the expenses incurred by their households in the village. The balance of 7 villagers have however taken away their families along with them to the places of their work and are no longer contributing to the village income.

Seasonal Variations : In spite of the tailored design of the houschold schedule to collect sufficient information about occupational variations over seasons, most heads of households in Thambalkhong village could not furnish precise vareitals. Whatever indications made available about labour-inputs have been tabulated and shown in Appendix Table no. 2. Normally about 300 working days constitute a year, which could be equally divided into three seasons viz. January—April, May-August, and September-December, for all the occupations barring dyeing during the second triennial, when rain almost prohibits outdoor drying operation of dyed yarn and whereagainst only about 40 days of work have been reported. Farmers in spite of the proverbial seasonal

unemployment have been found to be engaged in gardening, pisciculture, apiculture, poultry and other allied activities for commercial rather than for subsistence purposes. Constituting as such a very healthy attitudinal environment, a pre-condition for autonomous growth has prima facie been precluded.

Intensity of Employment : The extent of unemployment is low at 2·6 per cent of the total labour force, possibly due to the immense self-employment potential offered by weaving and embroidery. During the spot enquiry head and available members of each Thambalkhong household have furnished the approximate number of working hours and days per

Table No. III–2

Distribution of Occupation by Hours of Work

Occupation	Total Employed	Total Man-hours of work	Average manhour of work per worker	Remark
Farming etc.	35	59,900	1,711·11	Underemployed
Dyeing	7	25,900	3,700·00	Overemployed
Carpentry	13	22,280	1,713 85	Underemployed
Weaving & Embroidery	165	2 32 230	1,407·47	Underemployed
Others	120	2,67,605	2,230·04	Overemployed
Total	340	6,07,915	1787 98	

annum, out of which occupation-wise manhours have been processed and reproduced in Table No. III—2 The average number of manhours per worker in respect of Farming etc., Dyeing, Carpentry, Weaving & Embroidery, and others have been computed respectively at 1711·43, 3,700·00, 1,713·85, 1,407·45 and 2,230·04. Most intensive employment has thus been indicated in Dyeing, whose nature of activity is generally labour-intensive. Others, Carpentry, Farming etc., and

Table No. III—3
Activity Wise Village, Per Capita Income, 1976.

Occupation	Village Inc me [in Rs]	Employment [nos. of persons]	Income (in Rs.) Per Worker	Per Capita	Remark
a) Farming etc.	1,15,720 (19·75)	35 (10·29)	3306·28	—	
b) Dyeing	20,100 (3·43)	7 (2·06)	2,871·43	—	
c) Carpentry	23,500 (4·01)	13 (3·83)	1,807·69	—	
d) Weaving & Embroidery	81,537 (13·92)	165 (48·53)	494·10	—	
e) Others	3,44,966 (58 89)	120 (35·29)	2,874·72	—	
Total (a to e)	5,85,823 (100·00)	340 (100·00)	1723·09	867·89	S. D.550·00 C.V. 63·37 per cent
Total (without Weaving and Embroidery)	5,04,286	175	2,881·63	—	

N.B. *Figures in parentheses indicate percentages of activity-wise income/employment to total village income/employment.*

Weaving & Embroidery embody in that order less and still less intensive activities. As compared with the overall average of 1,793·26 manhours, Dyeing and Others once again explicate well above average employment intensity, while Weaving & Embroidery exhibit least intensive employment—in most cases self engaging after and before household chores. Excluding weaving and embroidery, the second most popular economic activity after 'others' is farming and allied activities, which is the least underemployed despite its labour-intensive character. Such secondrate importance attached to agriculture is explained away by the very significant urban characteristic of Thambalkhong with rural linkages on the part of farming families.

Activity-Wise Income : Computed on the basis of monetary return, the various activities bring in a total village income of Rs. 5,85,823 per annum, distributed per working member at Rs. 1,723 or per capita (both for working and non-working villagers) at Rs 867·89 per annum. Table no. III–3 spells out the highest inter-occupation return of Rs 3,306·28 per farmer, but of course at the cost of substantial input and capital sunk over the season vis-a-vis Dyeing and Carpentry which require relatively much less investment on inventories, and are also much more quick-yielding. Due to an apparent distraction to other occupations only 10 per cent of the total labour force is left in Farming to apportion about 20 per cent of the village income accuring therefrom. On the same analogy, Others proves ought to prove equally remunerative but for the large concentration of income-earner in the lower income-strata. Least rewarding has become weaving and embroidery employing about 35 per cent of the working force and yet earning only about 14 per cent of the total income. In general the income-accrual pattern reveals a perceptible degree of urbanisation as spelt out by the non-agricultural sector absorbing 90 per cent of the working population and yielding 80 per cent of the total income of the village.

Table No. III–4

Inter-occupational Input-Output Comparison

Occupation	Average Input (in manhours)	Average Output (in Rs.)	Return per manhour (Rs.)	Ranking of Occupations
Farming	1,711·43	3306·28	1·93	I
Dyeing	3,700·00	2,871·43	0·78	IV
Carpentry	1,713·45	1,807·69	1·05	III
Weaving & Embroidery	1,407·45	494·10	0·35	V
Others	2,230·04	2,874·72	1·29	II
Average (including Weaving & Embroidery)	1,793·26	1,723·09	0·96	—
Average (Excluding Weaving & Embroidery)	2,156·11	2,881 63	1·33	—

Input-Output Profile :—A confrontation of the computed inputes vide table no. III—2 with the outputs as per Table no. III—3, as has been attempted in Table no. IV—4 quite interestingly facilates computation for each occupation of income per manhour. Farming still turns out to be most remunerative with a hourly return of Rs. 1'93 against respectively Rs. 1'05, and 1'29 in cases of Carpentry and 'Others'. The least remunerative is weaving and embroidery, at slightly less than half the reward which goes to a dyer.

Per Capita Household Income ; Although the average per capita income is Computed at Rs.867'89 per annum or Rs. 72'33 per month or a daily Rs. 2'41, a standard deviation

Table No. III—5

Distribution of Households by Capita Income

Income Slab [In Ruppees]	No. of Households	Percentage	Remark
Below 300	4 (4)	4'10	
300— 400	9 (13)	9'20	29'65
400— 500	9 (22)	9'20	per cent
500— 600	7 (29)	7'15	
600— 700	13 (42)	13'29	
700— 800	17 (59)	17'40	45'00
800— 900	8 (67)	8'21	per cent
900—1000	6 (73)	6'10	
1,000—1,500	14 (87)	14'33	
1,500—2,000	4 (91)	4'01	25'35
2,000—2,500	5 (96)	5'01	per cent
2,500—3,000	2 (98)	2'00	
Total all Income Slabs	98	100'00	

of 550·00 has been computed with .a Co-efficient of 63 37 per cent. The wide variation is confirmed by the fact that in Table no. III - 5 (an abridged version of Appendix Table no. 3) 29·65 per cent of the total Thambalkhong households have per capita income below Rs. 600 per anumm. Between per capita household incomes of Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 there are 44 households against 29 households in the income slabs Rs. 600, while in the slabs above Rs. 1,000 there are 25 households. In the income slabs of respectively 1,000—1,500, 1,500—2,000, 2,000 - 2,500, and 2,500—300) there are respectively 14,4,5 and 2 households thereby indicating the extent of dearth of income-optimization facilities in this periphery village of Imphal Standard Area. Even the highest per capita income of Rs. 2,890 per annum amount to Rs. 7·91 per diem, which does not admit categorization under the prevalent middle income bracket.

CHAPTER IV

Land And Agriculture

Agricultural land at the operational control of the villagers aggregate to 38·26 hectares, although land owned by the villagers total only to 32·79 hectares. Distributed amongst 35 farmers belonging to the village it spells out a land-man ratio of 1 : 1·09 hectares, which appears favourable in contrast with the overall state ratio I : 0·55 hectares, Not must legal transfer of farm land seem to have taken place, during the last few years. Nevertheless from whatever reported transactions made involving resident villagers, a spiralling cost of farm land has been evident, bringing the value of an average farm land up to Rs 19,643 per hectare. The table on next page indicates maximum annual rise in 1973, when the price of a hectáre of farm has been more than doubled during 1970-73, and more than trebled during 1970-76. Greater attachement is apparent from the fewer number of distress transactions despite much greater appreciation in farm land value during the last few years.

Land Holdings : Out of 40 operational holdings* as many as 20 belong to the size-class of 1—3 acres, while only 8 operate farms sized between 3 and 5 acres, 6 others below one acre size-class, vide Table No. IV—2 thus implying extreme fragmentation of land holdings in the village. There are only 4 households operating in.

Foot note : The discrepancy between the number of farmers and that of operational holdings in the village is due to the fact that 5 households belonging to non-farming occupations have managed farms on a part time basis.

Table No. IV—1

Appreciating Land-Value During 1970-76.

Year	Transactions : Value (in Rs.	Transactions : Size (in hectare)	Eastimated Value per hectare (in Rs.)	Percentage rise in Value	Annual rise in value (in Per centum
1970	3,000	0·50	6,000	—	
1973	3,250	0·25	13,000	116·66	38·89
1974	5,500	0·38	14,474	11·34	11·34
1976	22,000	1·12	19,643	35·70	17·85

Land Holdings : Out of 40 operational holding as many as 21 or just half of these belong to the size-class of 1—3 acres, and 7 others to the size-class below one acre. Such 76 per cent concentration of farmers in the category below 3 acres reflects extreme fragmentation of holdings, vide Table given on page 31.

In contrast there are only 4 holdings in the size-class of 5-7 acres, which incidentally are all located in other villages. Out of the total of 40 farmers, only a quarter operate in the same village only or in the same village alongside with another one/two village (s), due the elsewhere stated fact that because of extreme pressure on land even farmland has been turned into residential land. This also accounts for the agglomeration of same-village farms in the smaller size-classes, contradistinguished from the more even spread of farms belonging to other villages in the higher size-classes of land holdings. A noticeable fact herein is the practice on the part of the resident villagers to farm lands both in the village and other villages, which makes it difficult for them to pay full attention to farming all through the year. Unless farmed for subsistence purposes, this practice could not have survived. Alternatively, the urban pull has not been sufficiently powerful so that the rural linkage could be severed by these farming households. Probably unemployed male adults can best be absorbed through this practice of simultaneous urban and rural linkages.

Average Distance of Farms : On the score of distance of farms from the village periphery, only ten households operate in farms lying at a distance of upto 4 kilometer, while 11 households operate at a distance of above 24 kilometres.

Foot note : This crepancy between the number of farmers and that of operational holdings is due to simultaneous farming and other equally, if not more, important activities undertaken by five male adult resident-villagers of Thambalkhong.

Distribution of Operational Holdings by Size and Location

Size of Holding [in acre]	Same village only	Same village & one more village	Same village & two more villages	Same village large & three more villages	Other villages only			Total
					One vil.	Two vil.	Three villages	
Below 1	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	7
1 — 3	3	2	—	—	15	1	—	21
3 — 5	—	3	1	—	2	2	—	8
5 — 7	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
7 — 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Above 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (*All* classes)	5	5	1	—	26	3	—	40

N.B. vil. = village

Such evidence of mobility is once again confirmed by the further fact that, out of 29 households operating only in other village (s) than Thambalkhong, 3 households operate in more than one village, other than the surveyed village. The

Table No. IV.—3

Distribution of Farming Households by Distance of Operational Holdings from the village.

Distance from the village (in Kms)	No. of Households	Average Distance [in kms]	Remarks
Under 4	10		
4 — 8	1		
8 — 12	2		
12 — 16	3	15·35	
16 — 20	11		
20 — 24	2		
24 and above	11		
Total	40		

average distance of farms from the village homes is worked out at 15·35 kms. with about 25 per cent concentration of farms* at the maximum distance of 25 kms. This has neces-

Foot note ; Concentration of farms have been reported in the following villages located in concerned Block Development Circles given within parentheses : Shabungkhok (Nongda) ; Keikak Mapan (Headquarter) ; Sinam Khong (Yumnam Khunou) ; Nungoi (Headquarter) ; Iyampal (Headquarter); Keiram Lamdung (Irinbung) ; Makhapat, Laphupokpi (Kongba) : Pourabi (·Headquarter) ; Bamon Kampu (Irinbung) ; Wakha (Kongba) ; Waiton (Headquarter) ; Yaral (makha) (Kongba) ; Yaral (Awang) (Moirang Kampu), Ngairangbam (Yumnam Khunou) ; Sekta/Lamlai (Ongada); Thamnapokpi, Chandam Sangsabi and Pukchaopat in Imphal East Development Block.

Villages, where farming is done by the residents, outside Imphal East Development Block are Heibongpokpi (Imphal West II) ; Ukhongsang (Thoubal) ; Kanglatongbi (Manipur East District) and Lamangdong (Bishenpur).

sitated farmers and other able-bodied members of the operating households to stay away from the village and live in hutments at or just near the farmland ('loutangsaug') during intensive operations e.g. ploughing, sowing/transplantation, and harvesting.

Land by Irrigational Status : All the operational holdings encompassed by the current survey are only rain fed, and not even seasonally irrigated or perinnially irrigated, in

Table No. IV-4

Distribution of Operational Holdings by Irrigational Status

Size class of holdings (in acres)	No. of Operational Holdings			
	Irrigated Lands		Unirrigated land	Total
	Seasonal	Perennial		
Below 1	—	—	7	7
1 — 3	—	—	7	7
3 — 5	6	—	8	8
5 — 7	—	—	4	4
7 — 9	—	—	—	—
9 and above	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	40	40

the absence of any perennial irrigation system in Manipur. The seasonal buffer dams constructed since 1973-74 consequent upon the drought in the previous year across Nambul, Imphal and other rivers have benefitted farmers in other areas. Small buffer barrages accross rivulets have however

helped the farmers to grow very early or main paddy but proved insufficient to rotate paddy twice.

Agricultural population : Out of 346 working population in the village only 35 males are actively engaged in agricultural and allied activities with a few female members of their households seasonally participating in agricultural operations. In percentage terms 51·26 per cent of the total population constitute the working force in the village, against 29·39 per cent in the case of the overall population. Amongst every 100 worker in the village 10·11 will be engaged in agriculture which reflects the semi-urban character of the village when compared with the overall state's 65·83 per cent of working population employed in agriculture.

Agriculture is still pivotal in the village economy, consisting of 98 households out of which 67 households are crucially connected with agriculture either as land-owner, tenant or agricultural labourers, respectively numbering 61, 4 and 2. Out of 61 land owners 21 are absentee-landlord, while the balance of 40 are mainly or partly owner-cultivators (vide Appendix Table No. 3). Abesentee-landlords belong to all kinds of professions viz. teacher, dyer, performing artiste, carpenter, weaver, village priest, trade, and/service, as have been shown in Appendix Table No. 4 Despite their negligible involment in the process of agriculture,they appear to get sufficienct share of the crop to be able to subsist.

Land Tennure : Not much legal transfer of land have reportedly taken place during the last five years or so. The agricultural land at the operational control of the resident-farmers total 37·55 hectares, which is more than 32·79 hectares owned by the resident-villagers. This implies that the tenurial system of leasing-in and—out farm land is still very much in vogue, as once again Appendix Table No. 3 conveys. Out of a total of 63 households reporting ownership and/or cultivation of such land in the village only 40 households are operational as earlier cited, and, inter alia, includes :

i) four farmers, not owning any land but operating on leased-in land in the size-classes of 1-2 acres (1 farmer), and 2-3 acres (3 farmers), in lieu of 12 'pots' or 7.2 quintals of paddy per agricultural season ; and

ii) one share cropper in the size-class of below one acre, equally dividing his output with the absentee-owner of land, who contradistinguished from the lessor, provides seed and bullock over above his land.

While no co-operative farming or land pooling practice has been reported during the survey, some interesting cases have surfaced of farmers no longer being attached to the hereditary farms. In the relevant category of owning, leasing-in, as well as leasing-out land, there are 5 households spread over the size-classes of 3-4, 4-5 and above-5 acres. Inconvenniently located ownership plots are generally leased out in 'exchange conveniently located or contagious plots leased-in. On the whole, out of 40 operating households, as many as 31 own, lease in land (but not lease out any plot), and cultivate on the enlarged holdings in the size-classes of below 1, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, and above-5 acres.

Tenurial Practices : Although most farms are still leased out for only 12 pots or 7.2 quintals of paddy in the traditional pattern per agricultural season, the increased pressure of population on land and consequent rotation of crop have shortened the duration of lease-out from one whole agricultural season to a single main crop, wherever double cropping is practised with the tacit or explicit approval of the land-owner. Another noteworthy feature has been the practice of paying rent for land by way of cash. A resident farmer of Thambalkhong has paid out for a few years at a stretch Rs. 250 for cultivating a reported acreage of 0.62 hectare of land at Sabungkhok, at a distance of 0.5 km. from his home. This is rather high, compared with the elsewhere prevalent rent of Rs. 100 per hectare per crop Converted into a hectare rate of Rs, 403.60, this means of Rs. 30 per 'Sangbai' of pady, 13.40 'sangbais or 6.7 pots or 4.02 quintals, as against

the current rate of 7·2 quintals per hectare. The only plausible answer to this peculiar trend is that the payment has been made at the commencement of the agricultural season, to a very needy owner who is fully aware of the fertility of the soil of his land In point of fact, the lessee, himself a resident dyer of the village, has grown 'Anupama, an exotic variety - having grown IR—24 in the last season—has used improved agricultural practices like line-sowing, adding urea and other fertiliser to the tune of 25 kgs, including plant protection pesticides like endrine (actually used 0·5 kg.). The total yield has proved spectacularly high at 55 'pots' or 33 quintals of paddy, vis-a-vis the average reported yield of 23·10 quintals for the 40 operational units in the village. To pursue the exercise, it has even proved intriguing as to how his primary occupation ought to be catalysed strictly in terms of both manhours spent on, and income derived from, the two rival economic activities.

Trend of Shift to Non-Agricultural Occupation : In a wholly agricultural village economy where there is no secondary/tertiary source of main livelihood, the second-best income (Y_o) in negligible or zero. The ratio of agricultural income (Y_a) to non agricultural income (Y), where Y_o is equal to zero, in such state of agriculture is positive infinity. But as the opening of the village economy makes labour more mobile to other non-agricultural occupations, the value of Y_o becomes increases, till a point is reached where Y_a becomes equal to Y_o, when the ratio Y_a/Y_o gives out a numerical value of unity. A scrutiny of the Thambalkhong Agricultural and non-agricultural income accruing to the 21 absentee land-owners reveals that in the case of a single household the ratio of Y_a/Y_o is infinity, while the ratio of Agricultural to total income as expressed by Y_a/Y_t becomes positive unity. In this particular family there is no male adult who is capable of engaging himself or supervising operations as a farmer, and the land is to be leased out on a rental income valued at Rs. 360 p.a. Being herself an old

Table No. IV—5

Ratio of Agricultural Rental Income to Income from Preferred Sources : (in rupees)

Sl. No.	Rental Income (Y_a)	Preferred or Non-Agricultual Income (Y_o)	Ratio of $Y_a : Y_o$	Total Income Y_t	Ratio of $Y_a : Y_t$	Remark
1.	360	22,760	0.0158	23,120	0.0156	
2.	1,080	8,220	0.1313	9,300	0.1161	
3.	360	0	Infinity	360	1.0000	An Invalid widow.
4.	480	2,460	0.1951	2,940	0.1632	
5.	360	1,500	0.2400	1,860	0.1935	
6.	1,500	14,952	0.1003	16,452	0.0912	
7.	810	5,300	0.1528	6,110	0.1325	
8.	180	635	0.2834	815	0.2208	
9.	810	2,800	0.2892	3,610	0.2243	
10.	150	4,300	0.0348	4,440	0.0338	
11.	360	8,850	0.0406	9,210	0.0391	
12.	2,460	15,756	0.1561	18,216	0.1350	
13.	2,160	14,364	0.1503	16,524	0.1307	
14.	2,400	24,000	0. 000	26,400	0.0909	
15.	2,100	2,400	0.8750	4,500	0.4666	
16.	360	5,[illegible]20	0.0703	5,480	0.0657	
17.	2,400	300	8.000	2,700	0.8888	
18.	3,320	2,500	1.328	5,820	0.5704	
19.	1,080	5,720	0.1888	6,800	0.1588	
20.	Negl.	4,700	0.000	4,700	0.0000	
21.	480	2,000	0.2400	2,480	0.1935	

Computed from current survey data.

lady her second-best income is nil or negligible. In all other cases the values Y_a/Y_o is less than those of Y_a/Y_t, since Y_t is always greater than Y_o (Y_t being equal to Y_a plus Y_o).

The above relationship can simultaneously explain under what circumstances a farmer is willing to forgo cultivation and lets out his land in part or whole lot to tenants. Assuming perfect inter-occupational mobility and easy disposal of sunk capital and inventories on farming, a farmer tends to shift to non-agricultural occupations only at a point where non-farming income or Y_o is greater than Y_a. As long as permitted by the socio-legal fabric, he will continue to prefer his land being leased out rather than being disposed of to real farmers or direct beneficiaries. The argument is mutatis mutandis applicable whether agricultural income is ownership or operationally controlled.

Organization of Agriculture : Farming and allied primary activities have thrived in the village under competitive conditions despite the well-borne out fact that no adjoining farmland is attached in substantial extent to Thambalkhong as in the case of other outlying predominantly agricultural villages. Individual farming still continue to be the one and only one mode of organization of agriculture, although 5 joint and collective farming units belonging to the category of tenant farming collective farming have been reportedly operating in the Imphal East Development Block. Short of co-operativisation in the production stage, more service co-operative societies could have been instituted for entitlement of crop loan of Rs. 100 per farmer, out of which 50 per cent is distributed to the beneficiaries in terms of HYV/ improved seeds and fertilisers H wever out of the total Imphal East Development Block registration of 57 such co-operatives only one has been reported in Thambalkhong, which has been dormant for some years by now. This reluctance to co-operative and seek official and other institutional benefits is generally true in other allied agricultural

spheres like pisciculture dairy poultry etc, whereat ANP facilities could be evailed of.

These forty farming households do not seem to posses sufficient cattle power to plough the fields, because of the increasing cost of maintaining bullocks particularly on the part of small and marginal farmers. While some of them buy bullock just in time to plough the field, they would immediately after such operation dispose of the bullock at a much deflated price, just to save tbe botheration/cost of keeping the cattle, others would as a regular practice hire out agricultural labourers either on daily musterroll, or more commonly on area basis, as is well understandable in view of the seasonally migratory habits of these resident farmers.

Crop By Seed Varieties : Out of 40 operational holdings 20 farmers have been using high-yielding and other exotic varieties of paddy, leaving out 21 farms still growing only indegeneous seeds, notably 'Fourel', 'Moirangphou', 'Foudum', and other standard varieties. Not a single household has reported to have ever grown inferior seed like 'Taothabi' or any other kharif or rabi crop except paddy. These 20 farms using exotic seeds thus work out at 52 per cent of the total farming households and corresponds to the Imphal East Development Block's general 50 per cent coverage by such crops of the total acreage. In village no. 29, Kongba Nongthombam Leikai, as many as 8 farmers have reported to have used Anupamma (3 farms) ; Palman (2 farms) : and IET-2254, LR-442 and Vijaya (one farm each). The type of seeds are broadly coterminus, but the extent of adoption is slow, probably because of inadequate measures following the various demonstrations and 'Mini-Kit Kharif, 1975' programmes in the Kongba Circle of the Imphal East Development Block.

Adoption of Improved Agricultural Practices : As all holdings are only mono-cropped, the use of improved agricultural practices is found limited to the use of (i) weeder

[redacted]

Block Target and realisation of Improved HYV Paddy, 1976 (in hectares)

Circle of Imphal East Dev. Block	Early Paddy		Main Paddy		Total Paddy	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (incl. flood-damaged crop)	Target	Achievement (excl. flood-damaged acreage)
Headquarter	300	350	500	520 (480)	800	830
Nongada	300	400	300	250 (200)	600	600
Yumnamkhong	250	300	400	560 (470)	650	770
Heingang	250	300	400	540 (460)	790	760
Porompat Khetri Leikai	50	50	100	80 (80)	150	130
Moirang Kampu	150	200	500	550 (490)	650	690
Kongba	200	250	560	640 (520)	650	770
Kitnapanung	200	250	500	570 (510)	700	760
Irilbung	300	400	300	440 (400)	600	800
Tulihal	400	600	200	150 (150)	600	750
All Circles	2,400	3,100	3,700	4,200 (3,760)	6,100	6,800

N.B. *Kongba Development Circle comprises Thambalkhong the surveyed village.*

Figures in brackets indicate acreage of main paddy crop undamaged by flood, 1976.

Source : *Officials in block Development Office, Imphal East.*

and improved plough in three holdings, and (II) HYV seeds, fertiliser (mosly urea) in 19 holdings and pesticides only when unavoidably necessary. Correlated with literacy and levels of education, the analysis shows a definite positive association between the two. As against 4 illiterate farmers taking up improved practices as per Table No. IV—7 literates and educated farmers have adopted such practices. Manifest during the survey has been an unscientific trend amongst 8 farmers to use only HYV seeds without adding any fertiliser. On querry some of them even carried the question by referring to the myth that fertiliser hardens the soil and makes future ploughing difficult. While inadequate post-harvest facilities have decidedly stood in the way of intensive farming practices, the concerned authority may be seized with finding out ways and means to provide such facilities.

Rotation of Crops : Not a single farmer has cited any instance of having attempted at rotation of crops or even pursuing paddy with horticultural crops. The farmers being mostly absentee-owners or tenants seem to generally grow paddy only for subsistence, but thereafter engage themselves in non-agricultural pursuits. This seems unrealistic in view of the immense potential of intensive farming.

Average Yield Rate :— Despite extreme fragmentation of holdings the total 1975-76 reported yield total to 145·17 'pots' of paddy, working out at 87100 kgs. of paddy at the conversion ratio of '60 kgs. of weight of paddy per pot of paddy. The average yield per hectare is thus computed at 2,319 kgs., which is quite high in comparison with the all India average yield of 1,280 kgs or the state average 1,267 kgs per hectare, or the best state yield of 1,974 kgs in Tamil Nadu. This phenomenal productivity can be explained away in terms of the farmers being most mobile and always on the look-out for the most fertile land with very little concern about the dis tance of the firm from their habitat. The variance of a serial arrangment of such yields has been computed at only 127·27 with a coefficient of variation of 48·68 percent. Such narrow

[redacted]

Distribution of Operational Holdings by Adoption of Improved Farming Practices, and Literacy

Educational status	No. of households adopting improved practices								Remarks
	HYV attempted and given@ up	Only HYV	HYV and fertiliser	HYV fertiliser, and pesticide	HYV fertiliser, and improved practices	HYV fertiliser, pesticide and improved practices	Only pesticide	Total	
Illiterate	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	
Literate and above	—	4	3	—	—	2	1	10	
Under Matriculate	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Matriculate & above	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	
Total	1	8	6	1	1	2	1	20	

@ Ratna was experimented in 1974 season in the high field measuring 0·12 hectare of a compact low-lying owned farm extending over 1·75 hectares. Since such dwarf variety could not be grown in the low-lying 1 63 hectare, its culture had to be abandoned in 1975 and 1976 in favour of the tall indigeneous varieties 'Moirangphou' 'Changlei', and 'Langphou'. Despite its yield of 6 quintals, the farmer experienced storage difficulties and did not desire separate storage of seed for the next season, 1975. He is however growing 1R—24 in 1976 agricultural season in his homestead land in a field measuring 0·12 hectare, where on 26.9.1976 he observed discolouration of the maturing 1R—24 plants but has not till then used pesticide for want of facilities. Incidentally, the case appears to be a convicted farmer out to modernise agriculture, temporarily handicapped by lack of facility. For further details see Case Study. P. 43.

variation could only reflect a generally favourable psychosis amongst farmers, interspersed by particular cases of farmers who have become too old but yet failed to enthuse literate but unemployed sons to take up farming at a considerable distance away from the urban facilities.

Case Study on Reported Instance of Giving up Cultivation of Exotic Seed, Ratna : Case Sheet No. 75

The 68 year-old illiterate head of the household has a 29-year old undergraduate son—married and having two offsprings—who alone supervises or cultivates farming of the 1·75 hectares or 4·37 acres at a distance of 22 kms. from the village. This compact riverside farmland adjoins their farm-house or 'loutangsang'. Because of old age the farming has been entrusted to his young son who could not operate the entire farm land and hence leased out 0·75 hectare at an annual rent of 12 pots or 7·2 quintals of paddy. The total revenue in respect of their farmland as paid in to the Exchequer amounts to Rs. 38 per annum.

The family is not indebted but is nevertheless not affluent as they should be on the basis of allied agricultural activities, including farming in the homestead land measuring 0·12 hectare in Thambalkhong, located about half way on the Kongba River in the low-lying land drained out by Thambalkhong Canal. Their total family income for 1975-76 including the return from the daughter-in-law's subsidiary activities—weaving and embroidery—was estimated at :

i)	Agriculture Proper	Rs. 1,710
ii)	Allied agricultural activities	Rs. 1,600
iii)	Weaving and Embroidery	900
	Total Household Income :	Rs. 4,210
	Hence per Capita income :	Rs. 702

The six members of this household therefore belongs just to the minimum average income slab of Rs. 700—800, against

which a 13·29 per cent agglomeration of resident-villagers has been worked out in Table No. III—5.

The cropping pattern in 1975-76 was devoted exclusively to indigeneous paddy viz. 'Moirangphou', grown in all the 2·5 acres or 1 hectare of operational farmland in the contry-side. However in 1974-75 they attempted use of exotic seed (Ratna) in part of their farmland, which is comparatively highland (total operational holding in 1974-75 being 1·25 hectares). The diversity of the cropping pattern along with their reported yield is tabulated below :

Table No. IV—8

Cropping Pattern and Yield of Operational Holding, Case Sheet No. 75

Cluster of Plots	Variety of seed	Acreage (in hectare)	Actual Yield in 'pots'	Actual Yield in quintals	Estimated Yield per hectare (in quintals)
1.	Ratna	0·125	10	6·00	48 00
2.	Langphou	0·125	35	21·00	24·00
3.	Moirangphou	0·750			
4.	Changlei	0·250	7	4·20	16·30
Total		1·250	52	31·20	

The Ratna-experimented cluster of plots lie towards the the river embankments, whereas in the farther out low-lying parts tall indigeneous varieties viz. Langphou, Changlei and Moirangphou have to be used, since harvesting is done every year in muddy or watery ground. In spite of the relatively high (more than double as compared to Langphou/Moirangphou, and less than thrice if compared with Changlei) output, Ratna culture was given up on account

of topographical imposibility to grow only Ratna throughout the operational farm on which dwarfish variety could not have been grown, when supplementally handling and storage in the same warehouse would not have posed any difficulty. The Ratna yield had similar taste, if not better than, the indegeneous varieties, and hence was stored in the same godown where from seed for the next season could not be salvaged or preserved. They could have purchased Ratna seeds at the time of next sowing, but for the inconveniences and extra dent on their limited resources. On the score of incremental yield of Ratna the educated son seemed appreciative of the benefits, but the old father confronted the extra cost of supplemental inputs to be counterbalanced against the additional yield. The extra expenses in 1974-75 was of the order of :

i) Urea : 9 Kgs @ Rs. 2.00 per kg
Used in the required doses twice, once 15 days after sowing/transplantation and again after 30 days after the first urea-treatment ; and

ii) Labour necessary in the above two applications ;

iii) Labour in obtaining natural flow of river water or 'ithei' from Leimakhong river.

iv) Extra botheration to supervise all the above operations on behalf of the farming members of the household who are more at ease in the peri-urban village rather than in the farmhouse.

On querry as to why double-cropping could not have been taken up in their well-watered field, and whether they approve of growing very early exotic seed variety like CH_{309} or CH_{1039}" both the father and son have confessed manpower shortage in the vicinity of the farm all through the season—to be much more elongated right from February till December. This has been confirmed by the fact that IR-24

has been grown in 1976 season in a plot measuring O'125 hectare just in front of their residential land described as 'ingkhol lou'. The expected yield as per the sagacious farmer's estimation is 15 'pots' or 9·00 quintals of paddy, which may be computed at a hectare yield of 72·00 quintals, i. e. 2 quintals more per hectare than that of his 1974 Ratna crop in his rural farm. He however joined in that only the other day some discolouration has been observed in some part of his green IR-24 field and that unless properly controlled, the actual yield may turn out to be much less than his expectation.

The unemployed educated son's distractors from devotedly taking up farming seemed sufficiently powerful in refraining himself from intensive cultivation by settling permanently in the countryside. Although adequately experienced in the occupation, his attitude does not seem congenial to productive climate.

CHAPTER V

Household Industry

General Features: Household industry in respect of Thambalkhong has been classified in order of intensity of employment into :

i)	Weaving and Embroidery	:	85 households ;
ii)	Dyeing	:	4 households :
iii)	Tailoring	:	1 household ;
iv)	Metal-Brassmithy	:	1 household ;
v)	Carpentry	:	1 household ;
vi)	Motor Workshop	:	1 household ;
vii)	Hotelry	:	1 household ;

Besides these there no other household, small scale or other registered factories in the village. Rice/oil/four/dal mills are conspicuous to the extent of 213 miles in the state, but by its absence in this peri-urban village. All these industries employ 51·80 per cent of the total able-bodied village population, and generate 24 per cent of the total village income. The employment pattern of such household industries is entailed on page 48.

Organization: Against 11 workers in household and other industries in the entire village of Kongba Nongthombam Leikai enumerated in the Census 1961, 10 male and 187 female workers have been reported in household industries in 1971 Census excluding 43 male and 2 female in non-household industries. Co-operativisation attempts in the non-agricultural sphere particularly seem to have earlier been only abortively initiated in the village, if the cited instance of a now defunct handpounding coperative society as also of the inactive and lone labour co-operative society indicate any community effort. Out of total 130 co-operative units

Table No. V—1

Distribution of household/persons Employed by Household Industries

Industry by Type of Material and Product	No of house-hold	No of Worker : Male	Female	Total	Remarks
1. Yarn and Fabric (Weaving and Embroidery)	85	—	145	145	Subsidiary
2. Dyestuff and Yarn (Dyeing)	4	13	9	22	
3. Fabric and Garment (Tailoring)	1	1	—	1	
4. Metals & Brass (Brassmithy)	1	1	1	2	
5. Wood and Furniture (carpentry)	1	1	—	1	
6. Others (Motor Workshop & Hotelry)	2	7	1	8	
Total	94	23	156	179	

reportedly operative in the entire jurisdiction of Imphal East Development Block with headquarters at Sawombung 13 kms. away from Thambalkhong, 68 specialise in non-agriculture activities with a break-up of 41 weaving, 15 labour co-operatives, 5 hand pounding, 7 allied industries (viz carpentry, tailoring, blacksmithy, toymaking etc.). Yet surprisingly enough, no unit has been found functional in the surveyed village, or ever no resident villager reported membership of any such co-operative. Despite the incentive of 50 per cent outright equipment grant for weaving, tailoring, blacksmithy and other allied activities, not much upsurge has been observed to even organise viable individual household

ventures. Nonetheless dyeing industry unaided by Development Block has prima facie been found quite active as compared to other household industries.

Dyeing : A commonly reported fact about dyeing has been that the dyer has to spend the whole day in the following operations :

i) 6 A. M—10 A M. : Preparing/dyeing/spreading dyed yarn for drying ;

ii) 12 Noon-2.30 P.M. ; Packing the dyed yarn after drying ;

iii) 4 P. M.-8 P. M. : Delivering the packed yarn at traders shop ; and collecting white yarn and dyestuff for dyeing on the following day.

The middleman-traders however indulge in spurious practices of supplying yarn and dyestuff/chemicals at a stipulated price. Not allowing the dyer to buy dyestuff and chemicals at cheaper prices from the dyestuff dealers at Rs. 250 per packet, but charging a higher price of, say, Rs. 260 per packet. A typical form of contracted labour seems to have been operated by the few middleman-traders, who belong to most shrewd businessman. All the yarn traders resort to the same practice and thus the dyeing occupation is monopolistic in nature and operation. As a matter of fact some of these traders control the entire range of the product mix from undyed yarn stage to woven handloom fabrics and sell the products with dyers'/weavers' labour value added in their chain stores at Imphal, Dimapur, Gauhati, Calcutta, Delhi etc. To ensure a steady supply of handloom fabrics for sale in 'Panthoibi' and even in Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation's 'Sona' it may prove feasible on the part of the government to themselves engage dyers and weavers in directly sponsored units in much larger scale than has hitherto been doing.

Weaving and Embroidery : Out of 145 female adults engaged in weaving and embroidery, two females have admitted to belong to the category of middleman, who do not themselves weave, but hire out the job of fabrication to others at a piece-rate of, say, Rs. 4·00 per Naga scarf. Since the requisite yarn costing about Rs. 12·00 according to prices ruling mid—1976 is also supplied to the weaver at the latter's doorstep, the weaver's income totals only to Rs. 24·00 per mensem at the production rate of 6 scarves per month. On the contrary a middleman is reported to extricate at least Rs. 720·00 per month per ten weavers, computed as follows :

Cost of yarn (or Rs. 12.00).		
and wage (at Rs. 4.00) per scarf	=	Total cost of middleman per scarf is Rs. 16.00
Selling price per scarf	:	Rs. 28.00
Hence Middleman's gain per scarf	:	Rs. 28.00 less Rs. 16.00 or Rs. 12.00
Or ,, ,, ,, weaver	:	Rs. 12 X 6 scarves per month
Or ,, ,, for 10 wevers is Rs. 720 per month.		

While the income of the weaver is reduced to below-subsistence level that of the middleman engaging 10 weavers is estimated at Rs. 720.00, relatively expressed by a ratio of 30 : 1. The weaver is incapacitated by extreme poverty to invest on yarn and allow herself to be exploited by the privileged middleman, who not only delivers the yarn but also collects the finished product at the weaver's doorstep. Alternatively the weaver would required to spend one whole day in marketing the handloom product and fetching yarn for further weaving. Of academic interest is however the question as to how low her opportunity cost is ? Even if such cost is minimal at zero, the problem persists and becomes manifest in another dimension. The government subsidy and grant made liberally available to the weaver have

not percolated down to the actual weaver, but are further being made best misue of by these middleman or pseudo-weavers.

Almost the same degree of exploitation is reported in case of embroidery. A 'phanek mapan'—the main product of the village embroidery—fetches as embroidery charges anything between Rs 10.00 in June-September (when there are no ceremonial occasions and hence such products are not demanded) and Rs. 60.00 in October—April (when marriage, festivities etc. chance the wage through higher demand-pushed prices of embroidered phaneks. Since a full-time worker can turn out only 3 phanekmapans per month, her monthly wage varies from Rs. 30.00 to Rs. 100.00. Here the middleman does not claim from the state government any subsidy or benefit on behalf of the weaver, but quite patiently invests during the lean season and hoards phaneks in anticipation of greater demand in the winter.

The nature and extent of the problems confronting this very strategic household industry is borne out in a Case Study of a particular household in the immediately following para.

Case Study of Embroidery—a Household Industry : Case Sheet No. 36 : A typical Thambalkhong household comprising of three female members—a widow aged 60 years and two unmarried daughters aged 22 and 20. The old woman has been a widow since 1966, when her late husband, a farmer cum-performing artiste, died leaving behind only very limited means but no debt.

Born in a traditional handicrafts family in Thoidingjam Leikai, Khurai Lamlong, she picked up the intricacies of the art in her parent's home, and pursued her embroidery in her married home, right till her poor eyesight handicapped her performance at a personal age of 40 years. Earlier she used to knit very fine handiwork through special approach by affluent female users, who would prefer specially made and thicker embroidered borders. Although much more time

consuming so as not to show any trace of the weft and web of the texture, it used to be sufficiently remunerative vis-a-vis labour-time expended on average or medium quality handi-work.

Even before some years she used to turn out some average quality borders. As of date she is completely retired and fills out her time in supervising the work done by her two daughters who have inherited the art from her, and, whenever the phanek-borders are completely done up, in marketing the product and in procuring woven fabrics out of her sale-proceeds for her daughters' engagement during the next fornight. Her first daughter, aged 22 years is an unemployed graduate of Gauhati University, and since 1974 has been a full-time worker in this household industry. She supports not only the household expenses but defrays educational expenditure of her younger sister, now admitted to class VII in the near-by Thambalkhong High School after a break of ten years during which her younger sister supported the elder sister.

Their sole inherited land consists of a homestead land measuring 50 X 130 sq. feet (0·149 acre) on which a house stands measuring 24 X 12 sq. feet made of bamboo, mud-plaster and floor, and of grass roof (except the roof of the verandah portion measuing 24 X 4 sq. feet which is C.I. sheet-roofed. The estimated value of the homestead land will be around Rs. 2,000, while the one roomed kitchen-cum living house at Rs. 1,000. Over and above these their only immovable property is reported to be an inherited agricultural plot of land at Makhapat 3 kms. from her home, which has been so long leased out—in the absence of any male adult in the family—in return for 3 pots or 1·80 quintals of paddy per annum. The rent subsists the three store another membered family for about two months. She invested about Rs. 600 to buy 5.40 quintals of paddy. They possess two embroidery sets consisting of a metal tripod with a circular top-frame on which a pillow serves as cushion seat for the needle work.

Being almost sedantary, even a handicapped worker could continuosly engage oneself.

The modus operandi of their embroidery shows use of a very modest capital of Rs. 50.00 by way of inventory on cost of (i) "a phanek" mapu or a pair of one-side bordered and otherwise strips to be stitched on the unbordered edges after embroidery ; and (ii) cost of mercerised yarn of assorted colours viz. red (Salungangba), dark brown (heikha-machu), mainly and little quantities of white and blue yarn. During querry on 26. 9. 1976 one such fabric made of 'haorang' or yarn of coarse variety was shown as the worked-upon material. Besides this variety generally known as 'ising machu', the other varieties reported are 'thambal Leikhok', 'higok', 'steel machu', 'fige-manbi', and 'hangam mapan', the last of which is now sparingly demanded. Out of these, 'fige-manbi' alone is made of mercerised yarn and often used in lieu of the prestigious 'fige', made of pure silk, currently priced above Rs. 500 per mapu, and used only in marriage and other rare occassions by the really affluent. Intricate and expert needlework with 'muga' or 'kabrang' is needed to embroider 'fige' borders with 'Hijam mayek'—now done only by the old-timers. Normally on all other varieties 'akoibi' design is embroidered with mercerised yarn by average workers. These unembroidered fabrics are available at Khwai Market at a songregation of weavers known as 'londaba-yonpham' or alternatively supplied by hawkers from Kongpan Awang Leikai or from the neighbouring or Porompat East.

The cost of materials and sales price of the embroidered phaneks in respect of 'ising-machu' and 'thambal leikhok' as during October-March season are such as will give out the following return to the worker :

Variety	Cost of (in Rs.):			Proceed (in Rs)	Wage (in Rs.)
	Phanek	yarn	Total		
Ising-machu	51.00	6 00	57.00	90 00	33.00
Thombal leikhok	65.00	6.00	71.00	135.00	64.00

While the price-fluctuations of woven materials in case of medium quality thambal leikhok may range between Rs. 60·00 and Rs. 70.00, depending on the seasonal demand, that of yarn lie between Rs. 5.75 and Rs. 6.25 per phanek. The price range of embroidered 'thambal leikhok' are Rs. 130.00 and 140.00, which brings about price variations of woven phaneks.

The average residual income or wage of one whole-timer elder and the part-timer younger sister in the household enumerated as Case sheet no. 36 in the current survey is computed at :

Table No. V—2

	No. of phaneks embroidered	Residual wage (in Rs.)	Seasonal Income (in Rs.)
1. Lean season (October-March)	16	33.00	528.00
2. Rush season (April-September)	9	64.00	576.00
	25		1,104.00

The two types of needle-work itemised by 'Custom-made' and ordinary or by 'singba' and 'bazari' are entailed below in terms of man-days :

Table No. V—3

	No. of man-days required :	
	Special	Ordinary
1. 21X2 machets	14X2 or 28	3.5X2 or 7
2. Khomba	6X2 or 12	3.0X2 or 6
3. Phikok	3X2 or 6	2 X9 or 4
4. Pandom	3X2 or 6	2 X2 or 4
5. Hukpa	3X2 or 6	2 X2 or 4
Total	58	25

The younger sister who is now studying can finish 1 bazari needle-work marak (?1 machets) in one day, particularly whenever hard-pressed to maintain the family through her sole earnings. This is three and-a-half times the capacity of the elder sister, on whose dictum, as a matter of fact, the labour-input has been compiled as depicted hereinabove. Compared to a knitting machine, now in use in some Thochom Leikai and Sagolband households, the output rate per unit of time is just the same as that of the younger sister. Quality in term of workmanship however seems to have suffered in the process of speeding-up the handiwork.

Occupation-wise Comparison of Man-hour and Income : The extent of average man-hours put in by a duer is much greater at 10½ hours spread throughout the whole day from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M., than those put in by a worker in other occupations. Rather than be proportionately remunerated for 3,700.00 man-hours per annum vis-a-vis a farmer's average 1,711.43 man-hours, the dyer is however under-remunerated to the extent of only Rs. 2,871 43, as against the farmer's average income of Rs. 4,94.16 as shown herein below :

While weaving and embroidery category of subsidery occupation is characterised by underemployment at 1,407.45 manhours against the total average 1,793.26 manhours for all accupations excluding weaving and embroidery, as also by disproportionate return mainly by exploitation by middlemen so as to push down per worker earning to Rs. 494.16, which works out at slightly more than a quarter of the average earning for all occupations. The most remunerative as expressed by a ranking on the basis of per man-hour return is farming, followed at less than halfway by 'others' and a little behind by carpentry. Only 10 per cent of the total working force of the village is engaged in farming and other primary activities, as stated elsewhere, vis-a-vis 54 per cent (2 per cent in dyeing, 4 per cent in carpentry, and 48 per cent in weaving and embroidery) in secondary sector, and 35 per cent in

Table No. V—4

Occupation-wise distribution of Labour Input (in manh ours) and Output (in rupees)

Occupation	Average man-hour (per worker)	Average Income in rupees (per worker)	
1. Farming etc.	1,711.43	3306.28	(1.93)
2. Dyeing	3,700.00	2,871.43	(0.78)
3. Carpentry	1,713.85	1,807.69	(1.05)
4. Weaving & Embroidery	1,407.45	494.16	(0.35)
5. Others	2,230.04	2,874.72	(1.29)
I Total (1—5):	1,793.26	1,723.01	(0.97)
II Total (excluding Weaving & Embroidery)	2,146.77	2,881.63	(1.34)

N.B. *Figures within parenthes is indicate income in rupees per single man hour*

'others' or the tertiary sector. The occupation with the largest number of employed, viz. weaving and embroidery is least remunerative, while the tertiary sector is yet to prove its growth-leading role by both employing more resident-villagers and providing higher return per man-hour.

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CHPTER VI

Financial Position :

During the spot household enquiry, householders have been asked as to whether and which articles costing more than Rupees fifty have been acquired during the last five years. Apart from stray reportings and those too connected mostly with acquisitions of agricultural land and improvement of construction of houses, no perceptible investment on such inventories or consumer durables seem to have taken place during the last quinquennium. This would normally suffice for the analysts not to infer unsound financial position. Out of 98 households 21 absentee landlords get annual rental paddy estimated to weigh around 7.20 quintals, while 40 others are operational holders either on mainly/partly owned land or on tenurial basis. Thus 61 households have some reserve paddy stock to subsist every year, and they have to only add marginally to these individual family stocks out of secondary or subsidiary earnings. Nonetheless no agricultural nouveau riche owning or operating on farms above 7 acres has been reported which seems to indicate that all investment on purchase of agricultural land has been made by either landless (owning nil or negligible land), or by marginal farmers (owning or operating on land sized between negligible and 2.5 acres). The craze to acquire farmland seems to wear off even amongst the small farmers who possess or operate on holdings sized between 2.5 and 5 acres. Incidentally these are only 4 households in the village who own or operate on agricultural land extending between 5 and 7 acres.

Further enquiries about any possible indebtedness have however revealed as many as 26 households reporting such adverse financial status, as tabulated on next page

Table No. VI—1

Distribution of Household by Indebtedness.

Debt (in Rs.)	No, of households reporting indebtedness from: Govt.	financial Institutions	Private Sources	Total	Remarks
Below 500	1	5	9	15	
500—1,000	—	1	2	3	including a household in-
1,000—1,500	—	—	2	2	debted both to Govt. & private
1,500—2,000	—	—	2	2	source.
Above—2,000	2	—	2	4	
Total	3	6	17	26	

Out of the indebted households belonging to Thambalkhong, as many as 14 are indebted below Rs. 500, while 4 others to the extent of above Rs. 2,000. Out of these 4 households, one household has reported indebtedness to the government (Rs. 6,000), and the private sources (Rs. 6,000). Such debt have been resorted to mostly by way of consumer credit, including ceremonial financing. Source-wise, private lenders, charging axorbitant rates of around 5 per cent per month in spite of collotoral securities, seem to have catered to the needs of 17 households or 65.40 per cent of the total indebted households. Financial institutions, mostly co-operative societies and banks, have lent loans below Rs. 1,000 only to 6 households, and as such offer much scope for replacing private sources In making such leeway, public sector banks, may also fill out the vacuum in this hitherto unbanked peri-urban area.

Living Condition : There are 148 houses in the village used for living and other allied purposes, including household industry. Out of these 100 houses are made of wood, bamboo, grass and mud, as shown in Table No. VI—2.

Table No. VI—2
Distribution of Households by Type of Raw Materials and Number of Built-up Structures

Type of House by raw Materials	No. of Households having ; One houses	Two houses	Three houses	Four & above houses	Total No. of Households having houses	Remarks
1. Wood, Bamboo, mud & grass	43	18	8	1	70	
2. Wood Bamboo, mud C.I. Sheet/R.C.C. Roofing	13	8	4	—	25	
3. Sharing House with Relatives	3	—	—	—	3	
Total	56	26	12	1	95	plus 3 (houseless)
Plus (Houseless)	3					
Total no. of Houses	56	52	36	4	148	

While 43 households are occupying 43 houses, made of wood, bamboo, mud and grass, 13 others are living in 13 other houses made up of wood, bamboo, mud, C. I. Sheet and/or R. C. C. roofing. There are therefore a total of 56 households occupying houses at the rate of one house per household, excluding the 3 houseless households, sharing accommodation with their relatives figuring in these 56 households. Besides, there are 26 households (18 households living in the

first type plus 8 households in the second type of houses by raw material, with the benefit of living in two houses acruing to each of the households. In the category of every household privileged enough to live in 3 and 4-and-above houses, there are 12 households (8 in Type 1 and 4 in Type II houses) and 1 household (Type 1 house).

Table No. VI—3

Distribution of Households by House-site Area and/or Living Space

House-site Area (in sq. ft.) Size-Class	No. of Households	Remarks
1. Below 300	13	
2. 300— 600	32	
3. 600— 900	23	
4. 900 – 1,200	14	
5. 1,200—1,500	0	
6. 1,500 – 1,800	5	
7. 1,800 – 2,100	3	
8. 2,100—2,400	2	
9. 2,400 – 2,700	0	
10. 2,700 and above	3	Includes one Temple and Madab each
Total	95	

N.B. *Total Houuse Site Area is 78,519 sq. ft.*
Hence, Average per Capita
House-site Area is 116.32 sq. ft,

The total number of built up structures in the village amount to 148 as shown in the last row in Table No. VI-2

Mention may be made of the fact that in most cases the kitchen constitutes a part of the house mostly built along the traditional style. Hence the seoond, and third houses per household where any, happen to be three-side-walled halls or rooms constructed in front of, to the north and south of the ante courtyard of the main house. Excluding the three households sharing houses with their relatives, each of the 56 households or 58.9 per cent of the total village households thus live in each single-roomed or halled house. The household industry, including the handloom weaving is therefore undertaken in the verandah of such single-roomed or-walled houses. Incidentally, livestock including cattle occupy one of these three-side-walled houses, although in some of the houses poultry-houses have been observed.

The average area available to each member of the household works out at 116.3 sq. ft. While 32 households are distributed in the size class of 300-600 sq. ft., there are 23 households in the next higher class of 600-900 sq. ft., and 14 households in the till higher size class of 900-1,200 sq. ft. On the whole the living space will however be lesser as the 'mamang', 'makha', 'awang' or the front, south and north 'sangois' or sheds and in one case a temple and a mandab have also been taken into account.

Table No. VI—4

Distribution of Households by Value of Homestead Land and Built-up structures (in Rupees)

Value (in rupees)	No. of households	Remarks
Below 3,000	41	3 families are sharing house with relatives
3,000— 6,000	27	
6,000— 9,000	4	
9,000 —12,000	12	
12,000 and above	11	Including one house hold having temple & mandab.
Total	95	

These 95 houses and the homestead land on which built are reportedly valued upto Rs. 12.000 as entailed in table no.VI-4

While 41 households live in houses whose total value along with that of the homestead land lies below Rs. 3,000; 27 others have such immovable asset valued between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 6,000. On the whole 84 households have invested upto only Rs. 12,000 on such inventories, but 11 others have houses and land worth above Rs. 12,000. These estimates exclude other landed property like shop-sites and other commercial establishments owned by resident-villagers. It therefore rules out on the one hand the absence of ostensibly rich residents, and on the other hand a possibility of fair distribution of wealth (including unearned income), as may be expected in a typical rural village. Thoubalkhong residents particularly those supplementally owning agricultural land need not be categorised as persons of limited means.

Table No. VI—5

Distribution of Households by Size-class of Homestead Land

Size-Class (in acres)	No. of Households	Remarks
Below 0.2	43	There are 3 families owning no homestead land.
0.2—0.4	27	
0.4—0.6	8	
0.6—0.8	3	
0.8—1.0	3	
Above 1	11	
Total	95	

As stated elsewhere, Thambalkhong village has a total acreage of 69.95 acres out of which 45·89 acres as per Revenue Department Sheet No. 1 are allocated as homestead land.

These plots along with the farm-land plots which are also partly used as land for residential purposes constitute 70.03 per cent of the total land-surface of the village A distribution of the homestead land by size-classes with class-interval of 0.2 acre apportions 43 households in the minimum size-class of 0.2 acres, and 27 others in the next higher size-class of 0.2 – 0.4 acre. The cumulative frequency upto 0.4 acre adds up to 70 households, followed by 78, 81, 84 and 95 upto the size respectively of 0.6-0.8, 0.8-1.0 and above-one-acre. The three houseless families sharing house with relatives however turn out to be also families without any homestead land.

Leisure-time Utilization : The adult villagers do not have any facility for organized recreation during leisure-time, although for evening-time outdoor games/football etc. the village grazing ground is available. The females almost always do not seem to prefer any leisure, and will either weave or do embroidery/gardening etc. As a matter of fact, if weaving and embroidery activity is designated as leisure-time activity for females, the entire earnings may be termed 'surplus earnings' partaking the nature of rent element. What is predominantly decisive herein is the subjective approach, rather than the analyst's viewpoint.

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CHAPTER VII

Recapitulation and Conclusions:

Although this report may provide a basis for conceptualization and measurement of peri-urban living conditions and the general levels of economic activity therein, additional development work is needed. In an empirical study of such a nature using census type methodology, the coverage should be widened so to as coterminate the compass with the entire peri-urban zone, before any generalization could be drawn up.

By way of recapitulation it may be emphasized that the social demography of the village is characterised by a permanent population composition with negligible emigration and immigration during the last decade or so. Earlier if any immigrant household came and settled therein, the inflow used to be then dictated by low differential of land values in Thambalkhong vis-a-vis those in the villages whence they came but where they are still continuing their agricultural pursuits. Whereas in other peri-urban areas such settlers came who were inter-occupationally more mobile in terms of educational and training background, the settlers herein have the ambition to practise farming, who are thus apt to be described as less mobile to switch over to secondary or/and tertiary occupations. Occupationally less mobile households from the urban area have also immigrated to this village, thereby confirming the thesis that persons of limited means, who find it more safe to take up farming along with non-agricultural activities, may survive in such peri-urban villages. Hence the agglomeration of such households in this village who :

(i) either still find it necessary to depend on agriculture or allied activities although they are involved in the transition from agricultural to non-agricultural occupation;

(ii) or, although basically farmers, preempt to have greater urban linkages ;

In course of time, when the residents become detached from agricultural land, they would be able to develop sufficient non-agricultural sources of income. Currently farmers seem to have greater income per manhour in view of the less kee competition amongst residents to enter agricultural occupations. The undergraduate unemployed son in Case Sheet No. 75 has been reluctant to self-engage in farming despite farm's super-marginal productivity, and his experience and farming family background. The manifest preference for salaried jobs has not stemmed out of a desire to avoid risk, but out of the current fad to go in for wage-employment as a status symbol.

There is a definite production disadvantage in a farmer taking up wage-employment during office-hours, while continuing farming during early morning-hours or partly through hired labour. The state economy distinctly incurs a net production loss in both the service and farming sectors, out of the shared attention and consequently contaminated production climate, the recently acclaimed and most predominantly efficiency - determining factor of production. To pursue the analysis the farmer is depriving others of the opportunity to gainfully employ themselves. In fine, multi occupationists need be discouraged, because agriculture, which grows when organised on a commercial scale, tends to become subsistence-oriented under a system of peri-urbanites adopting double profession. On that score, land reforms may achieve very little, and they are not infringing the prescriptions of such reforms, as long as they are supervising farming operations. If autonomous market forces are allowed to take their own course, it will take long years before they are tempted to severe their ties with owned farmland altogether.

Out of a total village population of 675 persons in the survey year comprising of 332 males and 343 females, there are 367 able-bodied persons in the village vide Table No. II-7 including 9 unemployed and 18 still studying or undergoing training but still not actually employed. Out of these 340 actually employed persons, 35 or roughly 10 per cent is enga-

ged in primary sector, while 185 (or 54 per cent) and 120 (or 35 per cent) persons are employed in respectively the secondary and the tertiary sector. A steady decline in the primary sector employment of the village from 50 per cent of the working force in 1961, to 35 per cent in 1971, and further to 10 per cent in 1976 has been a welcome change, giving out the extent of generation of non-agricultural jobs in both the secondary and teritiary sectors during these 15 years which have coincided with the second and third decade of planned progress.

While secondary sector employment has expanded in 1971 by absorbing 54 per cent of the total working force vis-a-vis 25 per cent in 1961, the employment potential seemed to have tapered, if the levelling off over 1971-76 at the same 54 per cent actual employment reflects anything. Unless it implies structurally greater elasticity of the production systems represented by these two sectors, it means generally that Thambalkhong residents have not been able to compete with others. More particularly, handloom weaving and embroidery have not expanded as they ought to have in the overall context and as the tempo of agricultural activities has receded.

Footnote : Out of 572 male & 585 female population of Kongba Nongthombam Leikai in 1951 Census, there were a total working population of 209 males and 5 females. Amongst these, 50, 25 and 25 per cent are respectively employed in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors.

In 1971 Census, out of a total village population of 786 males and 782 females of Kongba Nongthombam Leikai, a total working population of 325 males and 205 females and have been enumerated spelling out employment of 35, 54 and 10 per cent in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors.

Kongba Nongthombam Leikai referred to in the Census Reports, 1961 and 1971 comprise Thambalkhong Sheet No. 1 and 2 as elsewhere stated. Sheet No. 1 coinsides with the area herein surveyed.

The corollary to the above observation is that the tertiary sector has expanded more mar .edly than the secondary sector, as indicated by the greater expansion from 10 per cent absorption of the working force in 1971 (after a slump from 25 per cent absorption in 1961) to a relatively high level of 35 per cent in 1976. Probably the residents have benefitted more from the expanding services, etc., as they happened to possess greater potential for competition in the face of other urbanites.

Conclusion : A very congenial attitude for purposes of induced micro-planning has thus been ascertained. While attempting at such process of planning it might however become desirable on the part of the concerned authority to provide some infrastructural/institutional facilities so as to help solve the problems stemming from such lacuna. With the help of greater communal activities under the auspices of the Panchayets it seems pragmatic to think in terms of optimal utilization of the incentives offered during the latter part of the Fifth Plan and thereafter. Increased cost of living in urban or peri-urban area will in the longer run force farming households to either quit farming altogether and adopt equally remunerative non-agricultural occupations to be able to continue to live in the Imphal periphery. Alternatively, they will have to spend a longer period at the farm-site and take to double and multi-cropping through modern production methods.

A transformation of the Thambalkhong social setting is thus in the offing almost in tune with what has been taking place in the other areas of Greater Imphal. In sharp contrast to the sectoral approach adopted hitherto in planning quinquennial and annual plans, regional planning could hence be underscored. While overall planning technique proceeds on the basis of uniform set of incentives and a host of other devices used in democratic planning regardless of the diversities of inter-regional behavioural pattern, regional planning could be begun with on the basis of such survey of resources and behavioural patterns.

What has been distinguishing in the course of this survey is the fact that economic development over the last quarter of a century has precipitably decreased the extent of poverty. At a percapita annual income of Rs. 720 about half of the village households subsisted below the poverty line during 1975-76. Further, extreme inequality of income has been observed mainly due to lack of subsidiary income-earning opportunities — which should have recieved preferential treatment from MFAL|SFDA, Block Development Office, and financial institutions. This survey highlights the fact that cultivating households had an average income lower than that of non-cultivating households. As between the income of farming households using exotic and traditional varieties of seeds the incremental yield has been almost insignificantly marginal on account of the mere subsistence interest of most farming households in farming. As a matter of casual interest the extent of unearned income accruing to Thambalkhong households has been minimal at one out of 98 households.

While passing, it may also be mentioned that some households have adopted farming as subsistence operation through employment of manual labourers. Such operations are however secondary to the main occupations viz. teaching, middle-level management etc. While not much could be said against such farming, it remains to be said that optimal production could be expected from villagers taking up farming as prime rather than secondary occupation To that extent the policy-makers need be concerned with this phenomenon.

Estimate of net and gross domestic savings and capital formation in Thambalkhong has been identified with the movable and immovables at the command of the villagers, which has not been above average, as evidenced by Table No. VI—4 on page 61. In view of the fact that banking in unbanked areas have hitherto been negligible, inordinate production achievements in either agriculture or allied area could not has been expected. In the wake of an integrated area development a consortium approach will provide a challenge to uplift of the poor.

Far from the average Indian standard of every weaver exporting Rs. 100 worth of handloom (10 million weaver earning a net foriegn exchange of Rs. 100 crores), the average village weaver fabricates mostly for subsistence purposes, while the few commercial weavers producing internally marketable fabrics are exploited by middlemen. Such exploitation of weavers at the village level can be curbed perhaps only through co-operativisation of weavers as per such norms as could be financed by the RBI.

Appendix Table No. 1.

Distribution of Male and Female Population by levels of Education and Occupation.

Education	Male		Female		Remarks.
	Occupation	No.	Occupation	No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Illiterate,	Unemployed	1	Unemployed	2	'Others' include teachers retailers, clerk etc.
	0_1 (Farming)	15	0_1 (Weaving & embroidery)	85	
	0_2 (Dyeing)	0	0_2 (Others)	9	
	0_3 (Carpentry)	2	0_3		
	0_4 (Others)	11			
		29		96	
2. Literate,	(Unemployed	—	Unemployed	—	
	0_1 (Farming)	13	0_1 (Weaving & Embroidery)	29	
	0_2 (Dyeing)	3	0_2 (Others)	4	
	0_3 (Carpentry)	9			
	0_4 (Others)	13			
		38		33	
3. Under Matric	Unemployed	1	Unemployed	—	
	0_1 (Farming)	6	0_1 (Weaving & Embroidery)	34	
	0_2 (Deying)	2	0_2 (Others)	5	
	0_3 (Carpentary)	2			
	0_4 (Others)	34			
		45		39	
4. Matrict & Equivalent.	Unemployed	4		—	
	0_1 (Farming)	1	0_1 (Weaving & Embroidery)	13	
	0_2 (Dyeing)	2	0_2 (Others)	–	
	0_3 (Carpentary)	0			
	0_4 [Others]	25			
		32		13	
5. Graduate & above	Unemployed	1	Unemployed	—	
	0_1 [Farming]	0	0_1 [Weaving & Embroidery]	4	
	0_2 [Dyeing]	0	0_2 [Others]	2	
	0_3 (Carpentry)	0			
	0_4 [Others]	17			
		18			
Total Including 7 unemployed :–		162	Total [including 187] =	349	

Appendix Table No. 2.

Occupational and Seasonal Variations by Nature of activities and number of days of work.

Occupation.	No. of Workers	Season.	Average No. of day of work per season,
1	2	3	4
1. Farming (including Pisciculture gardening & Poultry, etc.	36	Jan.-April	100
		May-August.	100
		Sept.-Decemder.	100
2. Dyeing.	9	Jan.-April	100
		May-August.	40
		Sept.-December.	100
3. Carpentry.	13	Jan.-April	100
		May-August.	100
		Sept.-December.	100
4. Weaving & Embroidery.	165	Jan.-April	100
		May-August.	100
		Sept.-December.	100
5. Others.	116	Jan.-April	100
		May-August.	100
		Sept.-December.	100

Total : — 339.

N.B *There are 7 resident villagers working in other parts of the State within/outside the State and contributing to household income.*

Appendix Table No. 3.

Distribution of Households by Transfer of Agricultural land

Ownership Transfer of land.	Number of households by size-class.							
	Below 1 acre	1 2 acres.	2—3 acres.	3 4 acres.	4 5 acres.	Above 5 acres.	Total	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Owning, leasing in also leasing out land.	—	—	—	3	1	1	5	
2. Owning but leasing out, land.	1	6	2	4	—	7	20	
3. Owning & cultivating and/or leasing in land.	7	10	5	4	3	1	30	
4. Not Owning, but leasing in, land	0	1	3	—	—	—	4	
5. Owning & cultivating, but partly leasing out land.	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	
6. Share-cropping	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
7. Pooling land with others.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals :—	10	17	11	11	5	9	63	

Appendix Table No. 4

Distribution of Absentee-landlords by Size location of :

Case No.	Size of ownership holdings : In Ha.	Location	Main Occupation
1.	1·50	Sabungkhok	Teacher
2.	3 50	Iyammapal Ukhongsang	Dyer.
3.	2·50	Homestead Sabungkhok	Performing Artists, Only Male son an apprentice in Workers.
4.	0·50	Sabungkhok	Govt. Services
5.	1·12	Sabungkhok	Retired ; male sons in Retail trade.
6.	4·50	Sabungkhok	Carpenter.
7.	3·00	Bamon Kampu Wakha	Indegenuous Madical Practise
8.	3·50	Sabungkhok Wakha	
9.	0 50	Thamnapokpi	Retired ; tailors.
10.	0·25	Makhoupat	Left another wifes sons tailors.
11.	1·12	Bishenpur.	Proforming Artists.
12.	0·25	Makhoupat	Retired Female Weaver, No. Male adult ;
13.	1·50	Iyanpan	Teacher
Under litigation	2·00	Under litigation.	
14.	0·50	Sabungkhok	Brassmelt.
	0·50	Sabungkhok	Retired Female Weaver ; Son a Teacher.
16.	0·30		Retired
17.	0·50	Yaral	Retired Female, No. other members.
18.	1·50	Pukchaopat	Retired teacher.
19.	1·00	Lamlai	Retired weaver,.
20.	1·40	Yumnamkhunou Pukhao	Purohit.
21.	0·50	Ukhongsang.	Weaving Middle sons.

Appendix Table No.—5.

Distribution of Household Income by Sources, (in Ruppees)

Sl. No.	Source of Income: Farming Income	Farming No. of Persons M	Farming No. of Persons F	Dyeing Income	Dyeing No. of Persons M.	Dyeing No. of Persons F	Carpentary Income	Carpentary No. of Persons M	Carpentary No. of Persons F	Weaving/Embroidery Income	Weaving/Embroidery No. of persons M.	Weaving/Embroidery No. of persons F.	Others Income	Others No. of Persons M.	Others No. of Persons F	Total Household Income	Per Capita Income.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,200	—	2	15,560	2	—	23,120	2,890
2.	—	—	—	3,240	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,240	360
3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	—	1	—	—	..	360	180
4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,600	1	1	8,600	400
5.	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	—	8	9,180	1	—	9.900	1,414
6.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,080	—	1	12,960	1	1	14,040	2,340
7.	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	—	1	7,500	2	—	9,300	2,325
8.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	--	1,800	—	2	—	—	—	1,800	360
9.	1,680	2	—	500	1	—	—	—	—	3,500	—	4	—	..	—	6,680	742
10.	—	—	—	8,000	1	—	—	—	-	200	—	1	—	—	—	8,200	1,171
11.	2,400	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	2	—	—	—	3,800	633
12.	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.	360	360
13.	480	—	—	1,260	1	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	2	—	---	—	2,940	490
14.	1,800	1	—	—	—	—		-	—	600	—	1	—	—	—	2,400	48[illegible]
15.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	1	1,800	1	..	3 000	429
16.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,600	3	—	1,800	—	2	3,600	1	1	9,000	1.125
17.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	2	1,800	1	--	3,000	600
18.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	1	2,400	1	—	3,600	720
19.	120	—	1	—	—	—	—		—	1,200	—	1	1,800	1	—	3,120	390
20.	4,800	2	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	900	—	2	—	..	—	5,700	6[illegible]3
21.	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	900	—	2	600	1	—	1,860	372
22.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	900	—	1	900	9[illegible]0
23.	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	-	—	1,740	—	4	8,500	3		10,240	1,024
24.	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Negl.	--	41	11,052	2	-	11.652	2,33[illegible]
25.	—	—	—	—	—	--	—	—	—	...	—	—	3,480	1	--	3,480	580
26.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	2	1,350	4	1	1,700	213
27.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	1	3,300	1	--	3,650	521
28.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420	—	3	2,940	1	—	3 360	373
29.	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1	—	Negl.	—	1	...	...	—	2,800	933
30.	3,600	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,680	—	2	....	...	--	5,280	880
31.	1,500	—	-	-..	—	—	—	—	--	1,920	—	4	13,302	...	1	16,452	1,354
32.	810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	2	5,100	1	—	6,110	4[illegible]

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
33.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	960	—	2	5,100	1	—	6,060	1,212
34.	1,500	--	-	—	...	.	1,800	1	—	250	—	2	—	—	—	3,550	444
35.	180	—	-	—	..	—	—	—	..	635	—	3	—	—	—	815	272
36.	..	...	.	—	—	—	..	—	—	1,560	—	3	4,400	2	—	5,960	745
37.	5,400	—		—	—	—	1,800	1	—	1,225	—	3	6,160	1	1	14,585	1,621
38.	810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Negl.	—	1	2,800	3	...	3,610	435
39.	—	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	1	1,000	1	—	1,180	197
40.	-	—		—	—	—	—	—	..	100	--	1	3,600	1	—	3,700	617
41.	1,320	2	..	—	—	—	—	-	—	250	—	3	4,800	2	—	6,370	708
42.	1,320	1		—	—	—	--	—		440	—	3	1,320	1	—	3,080	770
43.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	225		2	1,800	1	—	2,025	506
44.	1,200	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	—	1	—	—	-	1,344	672
45.	3,600	2	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	300	—	3	7.500	2	1	11,400	950
46.	2,280	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	2	1,800	2	—	4,280	329
47.	150	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	450	-	2	3,840	2	—	4 440	342
48.	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,050	—	3	5,800	3		9,210	576
49.	2,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Negl.	—	1	15,756	3	—	18,216	1,822
50.	2,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	528	—	3	13,836	2	1	16,524	2,754
51.	1,200	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	2	2,150	1	—	4,350	544
52.	2,400	—	—	—	--	—	—	—	—	Negl.	—	2	24,000	4	—	26,400	2,200
53.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	5,100	—	1	5,100	638
54.	1,360	1	1	—	—	—		—	—	950	—	1	—	—	...	2,310	770
55.	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	1	4,500	1	—	6,950	869
56.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	1	3,150	3	1	3,450	575
57.	3,100	2	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	Negl.	—	4	2,700	—	1	5,800	725
58.	3,050	—	—	3,600	5/6	1	--	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	6,650	739
59.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Negl.	—	1	2,800	1	1	2,800	400
60.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	1	—	750	—	3	3,900	2	—	6,450	645
61.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	1	—	300	—	1	—	...	—	3,3 0	825
62.	2,100	—	—	—	—	--	2,100	1	—	300	—	1	—	...	—	4,500	1,125
63.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	1	3,000	1	—	8,304	660
64.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	1	1,800	1	—	1,950	488
65.	1,900	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,440	—	1	6,340	1,585
66.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	2	6,000	3	—	6,500	650
67.	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	2	1,680	1	—	3,080	348
68.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	1	3,000	1	—	3,800	760
69.	4,200	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	...	2	2,580	1	-	7,180	653
70.	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	2	3,720	1	..	5,480	783
71.	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	-	—	660	—	1	1,200	1	—	1,860	620
72.	2,400	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	1	—	—	=	2,700	540
73.	840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	3	3,120	1	1	5,160	860
74.	3,310	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	—	2	—	—	—	4,210	702
75.	4,800	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	—	2	Negl.	—	—	5,700	633
76.	5,400	1		...	—	..	...	..	...	500	..	3	...	..	...	5,900	843

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
77.	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	3,600	2	—	400	—	2	—	1	—	4,720	787
78.	1,000	—	—	—	...	..	3,000		—	1,500	—	2	—	—	—	5,500	786
79.	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,400	1	—	400	—	1		—	-	3,800	760
80.	—	—	—	—	—	—	--	–	—	2,800	—	3	3,200	2		6,000	1,000
81.	3,320	—	—	2,500	2	—	—		—	—	—	–	–	–	2	5,820	831
82.	2,400	1	—	—	—	—	--	–	—	—	—	—	—	-	.	2,400	1,200
83.	4,620	2	—	—	—	–	—	–	—	500	—	1	—	—	.	5,120	1,200
84.	3,720	1	—	—	—	—	–	–	—	460	—	1	4,400	2	–	8,580	1,430
85.	Negl.	—	—	—	—	–	..		—	500	–	1	4,200	1	–	4,700	1,567
86.	1,080	—	—	—	—	–	—			700	–	1	5,020	1	–	6,800	971
87.	480	—	—	—	–	—	–		–	2,000	—	2	—	—	—	2,480	1,240
88.	—	—	—	–	—	—	—	–	–	3,000	–	6	12,960	5		15,960	939
89.	2,400	1	—	—	...	—	—	–	—	3,000	—	6	5,040	1		10,440	658
90.	3,000	1	—	—	—	–	—		—	2,020	–	4	7,500	3	1	12,520	894
91.	1,800	1	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	3,000	–	3	3,000	1	-	7 800	780
92.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	1	3,000	1		3,500	700
93.	900	0	—	—	—	—	—	–	—	200	—	1	15,000	3	—	16,400	2,300
94.	1,970	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	—	—	—	–	1,970	985
95.	1,800	2	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	2,760	1	1	6,720	840
96.	600	1	—	--	—	-	—	–	—	500	—	1	4,200	1	–	5,300	1,325
97.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,280	2	1	5,280	1,056
98.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	—	1,500	—	2	600	—	..	2,100	700
Totals :	1,15,720	35		20.100	7		23,500	[illegible]		81,537		165	3,44,966	100	20	5,85,823	

N.B. *Computation of household income has been made on the basis of actual physical yield multiplied by the market price prevailing in June, 1976.*

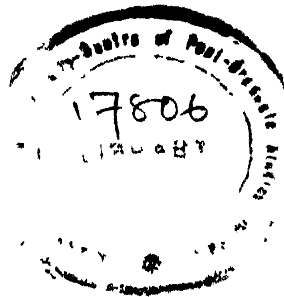
The mean per-capita annual income of the village households is Rs. 867 89 with a coefficient of 68'37 p.c.

Appendix Table No. 6

Schedule of Yield, 1975-76 for 40 Resident Farms of Thambalkhong

Sl. No.	Location	Area (in hectares)	Actual Yield (in quintals)
1.	Pukchaopat	0.25	4.20
2.	Heibongpokpi	1 00	16.80
3.	Sawombung	1.00	24.00
4.	Thambalkhong	0.86	18.00
5.	Sabungkhok	2.50	48.00
6.	Sangsabi	0.25	6.00
7.	Sabungkhok	0.88	18.00
8.	Heikakmapan Keibi	1.06	36.00
9.	Makhapat Kurupat	0.50	9.60
10.	Wakha, Chandam	2.00	54.00
11.	Yaralpat	0.50	9 60
12.	Sekta, Lamlai	0.75	13.20
13.	Ngairengbam	0 50	12.00
14.	Thamnapokpi	1 25	36.00
15.	Kurupat, Yaral	1.25	30.00
16.	Pourabi	0.50	12.00
17.	Thambalkhong	0.25	3.60
18.	Makhapat	0.56	24.00
19.	Makhapat	0,75	21.00
20.	Thambalkhong (Sabanleikai)	0.62	30.50
21.	Keirao Lamdung	0.87	19.00
22.	Thambalkhong Ukhongsang	0.75	10.00
.	Sabungkhok	1.25	42.00
4.	Sabungkhok	0.25	8.40
.5.	Sabungkhok	1.00	17.10
26.	Sabungkhok	1.75	48.00
27.	Sabungkhok	2.00	46.80

28. Thambalkhong Sabungkhok	1.25	13.20
29. Thambalkhong Ukhongsang	0.75	10.00
30. Sabungkhok	0.75	10.00
31. Sinamkhong	0.50	24.00
32. Sinamkhong	2.00	43.20
33. Sawombung Yumnamkhunou	1.50	30.00
34. Sabungkhok	1.50	27.60
35. Thambalkhong Yumnamkhunou	2.00	34.80
36. Yumnamkhunou	0.75	18.00
37. Yumnamkhunou	0.33	9.00
38. Sinamkhong	0.75	12.00
39. Keibi	0.62	18.00
40. Keibi	0.25	6.00
Total	37.55	871.00



Household Schedule

1. Name of Head of Household ... ...
2. Particulars of Members of Househ olds, including Head :

Name	Age	Sex	Relation to Head	Religion/ Caste	Education/ Special skill, if any	Current occupation	Place of work	Distance from residence	Occupation History indicating nature, place of earlier work and reason of change	Seasonal variation in activities	No. of days of work	Hrs. of work	Membership of club/ trade union	Leisure time activities
....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....

3. **Description of House**
   a) Area of Homestead land b) Number of built houses c) Size and materials used d) Estimated value

4. **Land cultivated :** a) **Owned** (i) Irrigated ... ... (ii) Unirrigated ... . (b) **Leased in** (i) Irrigated .... (ii) Unirrigated ... ... (c) **Leased out** (i) Irrigated .... (ii) Unirrigated ... .

5. **In case of cultivation :**
   a) Crops grown by season and variety of seed b) Fertiliser used c) Improved tools used, if any d) Any other innovation accepted during last five years e) Problems faced in agriculture f) Total value of total product (Rs)

6. **In case of Household Industry :**

Name of Industry	Tools Used and Number	Raw material and source	Number of Persons Working Working hours				Description of Product Number Seasonal Variation	Value of Investment Source of Finance	Marketing Infrastructure	Problems
			Family Male	Member Female	Hired Male	Workers Female				

7. **Total Income of Household by Source, Including remittances :**

8. **New Articles costing more than Rs. 50 each acquired during last five years :**

9. **Any other aspect of the economic life of the Household :**